THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Ex-Emperor Napoleon.

His Life at Wilhelmshohe

Conduct at Sedan Vindicated.

Notes of the War.

NAPOLEON III.

Vindication of the Emperor—The Emperor's Conduct at the Battle of Sedan.

The *Independance Belge* says:—

The account which the *Patrie* has published of the last incidents of the battle of Sedan, and which it said it received from an officer attached to the staff of General Wimpffen, has put the conduct of the ex-Emperor of the French in so unfavorable a light that one could only expect some denial of the account on the part or in the name of the prisoner of Wilhelmshohe. Subjoined is a document which has been communicated to us, its object being the refutation of the account in the *Patrie*. We publish it in a spirit of impartiality, and because there are some discussions from which information may always be derived. As to its value and the degree of confidence it merits, we will content ourselves with remarking that it emanates from the aides-de-camp who accompanied the fallen sovereign at Wilhelmshohe, and who bear testimony in some degree for themselves, while they think, no doubt, that they are only bearing testimony in favor of their accused leader. The following is the document in question:—

The letter which appeared in the *Patrie* of the 11th of September, and which is attributed to an officer of the staff of General Wimpffen, implicates in so grave and so unjust a manner the responsibility of the Emperor in the catastrophe of Sedan, that the officers who had the honor to remain with his Majesty cannot allow such assertions to be made without stating the true facts of the case. When the different commanders of army corps came to warn the Emperor that their troops were repulsed, dismayed, and in part disbanded, the Emperor sent them to the Commander in Chief, in order that he might ascertain from them the actual situation. At the same time the Commander-in-Chief sent to the Emperor two officers of his staff with a letter, in which he proposed to his Majesty not to save his army, but to save his person, by placing him in the midst of a strong column, with which he said an attempt might be made to reach Carignan. The Emperor refused to sacrifice a large number of soldiers in order to save himself; "besides," said he, "Carignan is occupied by the Prussians, but if the general thinks he can save some portion of the army let him do so." At the same time that the reply of the Emperor reached the commander-in-chief, the latter imparted to General Lebrun, the commander of the 12th Corps, his project to collect 2000 or 3000 men, to put himself at their head, and to make a last effort in the Prussian lines. General Lebrun answered him, "You will cause 3000 more men to be killed, and you will not succeed, but if you wish to try I will willingly go there with you." They left each other, and unless than half an hour afterward General Wimpffen was convinced that his attempt was impracticable, and no other course was open to him except laying down arms. General Wimpffen went back to Sedan, and considering that it was hard for him, who had only taken the command *ad interim*, to affix his signature to a capitulation, he sent his resignation to the Emperor in the following terms:—

"Sire—I shall never forget the marks of kindness which you have accorded to me, and I should have been happy, for the sake both of France and of yourself, to have been able to terminate to-day's engagement by a glorious success. I have not been able to bring about the result, and I think I shall do well if I leave to others the duty of leading our armies.

"Under these circumstances I deem it my duty to resign my post of commander-in-chief, and to ask that I may be relieved to retire. I am, Sire, &c. DE WIMPFEN."

The Emperor refused to accept the resignation. It was necessary, indeed, that he who had had the honor of the command during the battle should secure, as far as possible, the safety of what remained of the army. The General understood these reasons, and withdrew his resignation. It was then 9 o'clock in the evening, and the firing had ceased at nightfall. It is entirely false to say that the General was opposed by the Emperor in his ideas and in the orders he was able to give, for his Majesty only met him for a moment on the field of battle between 9 and 10 o'clock. The General was coming from Balan, and the Emperor asked him how the battle was proceeding on that side. The General replied:—

"Sire, things are going on as well as possible, and we are gaining ground."

To the observation which his Majesty made that an officer had just warned him that a considerable corps of the enemy was outflanking our left, the General replied:—

"Very well, so much the better. It is necessary to let them do so; we will drive them into the Meuse, and we shall gain the victory."

These are the only relations which the Emperor had with General Wimpffen during the action, and it is equally false to say that there was the slightest altercation between the Emperor and the General. When they separated the Emperor embraced the General most affectionately.

PRINCE DE LA MOSKOWA,
CASTELNAU,
DE WAUBERT,
COUNT REILLE,
VISCOUNT PAJOL,
Generals Aides-de Camp of the Emperor.

What Germany Holds Napoleon Responsible for.

The following article is printed in conspicuous type in the latest issue of the *North German Correspondent*, received in London, Sept. 17:—"It has created some surprise in several parts of Europe, as we can gather from numerous articles in leading foreign journals, that King William, after the victory of Sedan, should have treated his Imperial prisoner with so much respect and delicacy, and assigned him as his residence one of the most beautiful spots in the Prussian dominions. We have shown, in our last number, that the King did not say, what the revolutionary Government in Paris found it their interest to attribute to him that he was making war solely on the Bonaparte dynasty. The chronic passion of the French nation for enlarging their territory at the expense of their nighbors, and particularly at the cost of Germany, is too well known to King William to allow him to lay the whole blame of the present war on the shoulders of Louis Napoleon. Had France been a peace-loving country, sincerely opposed to wrongful aggressions, and valuing liberty and prosperity at home more highly than glory abroad, she would have firmly refused her support to the Emperor when she saw him bent on a rupture with Germany, instead of first greeting the declaration of war with enthusiastic joy, and then abandoning their sovereign in the hour of their common adversity. We have spoken of abazdonment, but is it so certain that the French people have really and irrevocably disowned the ruler in whom the country so lately expressed its unfaltering confidence? It is possible; but the proofs are still wanting. A republican regime, it is true, has been proclaimed in Paris, amid the acclamations of a populace which will be equally ready to cry as loud for something else tomorrow. We are far from saying that France may not finally and cheerfully adopt the Republic of M. Jules Favre and his associates, but till the entire country has spoken we can regard it as nothing better than a makeshift. It is a matter of supreme indifference to Germany whether France calls herself an empire, a monarchy, or a republic—we have had experience in all three and find the one as good as the other—but so long as the French people have not formally announced their will, either by a general vote or the voice of their representatives, in full assembly, we must continue to regard Louis Napoleon as the sole legitimate ruler of France. To the prisoner of Wilhelmshohe the King of Prussia still desires the respect to be paid which is due to an emperor of the French; and it may be that he is not altogether uninfluenced by a wish that the future historian shall recount how William of Prussia treated an humbled enemy with generosity and magnanimity."

The Emperor's Daily Life—Visit to the Chateau of Wilhelmshohe.

A correspondent writes from Wilhelmshohe as follows:—

The ex-Emperor enjoys complete liberty of action, and walks or drives wherever he pleases. Napoleon is generally accompanied by Prince de la Moskowa and Murat. He often walks beyond that portion of the park from which the public is excluded, and does not seem to care to withdraw himself from the gaze of the inquisitive. When I saw him he looked thirty years older than when I saw him before, five years ago. The ex-Emperor goes to bed late and gets up very early. Lights are seen in his bedroom after midnight, and between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning he takes his first walk in the garden. He and his generals seem to appreciate the intense gravity of the situation, but the subaltern officers of his household do not appear to understand the emergency; they smoke and joke with all comers as if they were accompanying a successful sovereign on a pleasure trip through Germany. I spoke to some of them, and found them even more thoughtless than they looked, which is saying a great deal. They tell every one who will listen that "Prussia will restore order in France," that the Emperor will return "at the head of Prussian battalions." One of these gentlemen, who had all the manners of a man of the world, energetically denied, on the 9th of September, that the republic was proclaimed in Paris, calling the report a "canard Prussien." As I replied that I had just received the first number of the *Journal Officiel de la Republique Francaise* from a friend in Paris, and should be happy to lend it to him, he shrugged his shoulders, and answered, with an air of superiority which made me feel quite abashed, "Monsieur, you must not believe all you see in the newspapers."

An officer of the 18th Regiment, in command of the thirty soldiers at the guard-house, had been invited to dinner on Wednesday last. On his intimating that he understood but little French, the Emperor took up the conversation in German, inquiring for news in the papers. Being informed of the then current report that the Empress had been arrested at the Western Railway station in Paris, he at once replied that he was possessed of better and more accurate information, the Empress being quite safe in Belgium. To get news and remain in communication with his family are now, indeed, very easy for his ex-Majesty. A regular postal service, going backward and forward three times a day between Cassel and Wilhamshohe, a telegraph station established in the castle itself, and ten hussars as orderlies are at work to keep up the contact with the outer world, the noise and rumbling of which appear almost excluded from this quiet place. Indeed, only few people are to be seen here, most of them being strangers. The hotel list, to-day, enumerates more than half the number of visitors as Americans. At 12 o'clock to-day there arrived and drove up to the palace the Duchess of Hamilton, who, having taken up her abode at the Grand Hotel Schombardt, called on her imprisoned cousin. She stayed in the palace for quite an hour, when she was conducted back to her carriage by the Emperor himself. On her driving off, Napoleon uncovered his head, apparently in some emotion. He then took a walk round the palace, at first accompanied only by Dr. Conneau and General Reille, but the party was afterward joined by other military persons. The Emperor was, as usual, in his undress uniform, a black coat, red trousers with black stripes, and the red cap of a general, wearing on his breast the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor and four other orders. He walked quite slowly, his step not reminding one in any way of that firmness he exhibited on the evening of his arrival. His hands were folded on his back and remained so until he returned to the palace, half an hour after his exit. It ought to be remarked that Dr. Conneau did not leave his side, though there was a continual change of the Generals on the other side. There were about 130 persons in attendance upon the Emperor on his arrival, and he carried along with him eighty-five horses, his own property and that of his Generals; but now he is "doing it cheaper," as the gunners say. All his own and his Generals' horses have been sold but twenty-two. No advertisement of the sale having appeared in the papers, a very meagre attendance of buyers bought them at low prices—a horsedealer, for instance, realized in one hour's time, by buying and reselling, more than 2000 thalers. The horses being gone, many servants became superfluous, and nearly fifty of them were summoned, and after having received two months' pay in advance, were given to understand that it would be much more for their interests if they would return to France with a pass officially signed by the police of Cassel.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

FRENCH IGNORANCE OF GEOGRAPHY.

The Manchester *Guardian* says:—The Germans laugh at the French for their ignorance of geography, and tell tales of prisoners who seriously asked whether it was true that Berlin had been bombarded by the French fleet. One can hardly henceforth accuse them of exaggeration in these stories when one finds the French Government itself confessing to the Parisians that it had recommended General Uhrich, the brave defender of Strasburg, to cross the Rhine with his garrison. The unfortunate General naturally asks, in reply, "How could I cross the Rhine without a bridge and without a boat?"

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

The *Saturday Review* says that whatever may be the fate of Paris, Europe will render a willing homage to the bravery and public spirit that have been exhibited. It may also be justly claimed for the Provisional Government that something of this zeal and high feeling is due to the establishment of a republic.

THE PRUSSIAN FIELD GUNS.

As so much has been said of the merits of the Prussian field guns, it will be well to quote a passage from the letter of an experienced German correspondent respecting the superiority of the fire on his own side as observed at Spicheren, Metz, and Beaumont, which makes no allusion to the breech-loading question proper, but ascribes the advantage to the percussion fuse solely:—"On every side the French shells, striking often hardly ten feet from one another, made large deep holes in the ground, burning the earth all round in the hollow, and leaving it of a brassy color. To do this is the nature of time fuses. I have never seen any of these marks made by our Prussian shells; they strike and explode at once, smashing everything round them. In the second camp captured at Beaumont, I saw a group of French corpses, three of which had their heads actually cut off by a shell bursting, while the fourth, struck in the back, was altogether burned up."

KING WILLIAM'S MISSION.

The *Standard* cannot cannot venture to entertain any doubt that the King of Prussia considers it part of his mission, as conqueror of the Emperor, to overthrow the republican form of government, in the creation of which he has been the main agent, and to establish an empire or monarchy in its place. A more preposterous, indefensible, and, it may be added, insane intention his Majesty could hardly have conceived. If we look at the matter solely from his point of view, we may safely say that no government he may establish, directly or indirectly, will have the slightest chance of ruling in France. The title of the Government of the National Defense is no doubt a very imperfect one. It was in its beginning nothing better than an assumption, although it is absurd to treat it as the product of a mere mob effervescence, inasmuch as the National Guards were the main agents in creating it.

RECOGNITION.

The *Telegraph* thinks it unlikely and somewhat unreasonable that Prussia should be the first of the great powers to recognize the French republic. She will naturally ask what guarantee M. Jules Favre and his colleagues can give that the obligations they may assume will not be repudiated by France. The most natural course seems to be that after the capitulation of Paris, which the *Telegraph* assumes to be inevitable, and which it supposes must end the war, Prussia would convoke the Senate and the Corps Legislatif. The Chambers, it would be urged, were called into existence by the Empire, whose claim to represent France has been acknowledged by France herself and by the world for nearly twenty years.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

The *Times* thinks that the chance of stopping the war and of restoring peace to Europe, which was never more than a bare possibility, becomes daily less and less, and now threatens to vanish altogether. It seems certain that Paris must bear the brunt of attack before the first condition of negotiation will be arrived at. We cannot flatter ourselves with any belief that there will be so much as a truce to hostilities before the chosen home of pomp and pleasure shall have been assailed.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

The *Spectator* thinks that it was only right that Paris should be made to feel to its very centre what the cry of "A Berlin!" really meant. But this once accomplished, the responsibility of the German leaders becomes very grave indeed. It is known that the French Provisional Government is quite willing to yield almost anything but territory as a condition of peace to the powerful foe, but it will not transfer French subjects and French provinces to Germany against their own consent.

A Polish Veteran in the French Service.

General Louis Mieroslawski, who has just offered his services to the French Provisional Government, is on his father's side of Polish parentage, and though born in France in 1814, was educated in Poland. In the unfortunate struggles of his country in 1830 he took an active part: and after the partition of Poland found refuge in France, and subsequently became deeply involved in the fruitless insurrection of Poland in 1846. In that year he was arrested at Posen, and condemned to death. Pending the execution of the sentence at Berlin, the revolutionary movement in the latter city in 1848 resulted in his liberation. He plunged into the full tide of the political convulsions of that year, and was placed by the Provisional Government at Baden in command of the revolutionary army of the Rhine. With the aid of Sregiel and D'Oborski, he defeated, in June, 1849, Prussian forces of superior numbers in battles at Leutershaufen and Waghausel, and held the Prince of Prussia's army of 60,000 men in check. Again retiring to private life and literary pursuits in Paris, he has nevertheless always been ready to engage in enterprises for the liberation of Poland, and was the leader in some of the attempts at Polish insurrection during the last decade. Strongly republican in his views, a correspondent of and co-worker with Kossuth and Garibaldi, it is considered that his offer of aid to the French Provisional Government carries with it, in addition to his distinguished talents and energy, the sympathy of republicans throughout the continent.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Affairs at Paris

The Lines Closing In.

Arrival of Heavy Siege Guns.

Balloons and Electric Lights.

Important from Russia.

Significant War Movements

Force on the German Frontier.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Bank of England.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The officers of the Bank of England have just announced a further reduction in the rate of discount of one-half per cent. The rate is now two and one-half.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Prussian Government has officially denied the presence of a national vessel in either the Black or Red Sea bearing the name of "Hertha" or "Bertha."

Alsace and Lorraine.

It is understood that Alsace and Lorraine, upon entering the German Confederation, will be represented by a commission and exempted for the present from all Federal burdens.

Affairs at Paris.

The *Telegraph* has a balloon special from Tours, dated Wednesday evening, representing that the Prussians are retiring towards Paris. Great confidence existed in Paris.

The Last Sortie at Metz.

The *Times* of this morning has a special despatch giving the following intelligence:—On Tuesday last, September 27, the French made another sortie from Metz. The forces consisted of cavalry and artillery, and were protected by the guns of Forts Quelen and Bottes. The French advanced to Ars-le-Queux, where the Prussians were encountered and another severe conflict ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the French, though they carried off their wounded dead and all the Prussian prisoners they had captured. The village was burned by shells.

Siege Guns for Paris.

The siege guns which have lately been in position before Strasburg are being hurried forward to Paris. Some of them have already arrived. Prussian cavalry have also gone forward from Strasburg.

The Prussian Headquarters Around Paris

are given as follows:—King William at Ferrieres, the Crown Prince of Prussia at Versailles, and the Crown Prince of Saxony at Grand Tremblay.

Carrier Pigeons

are now the only messengers between Paris and Tours.

The Balloons

offered too fair a mark to Prussian riflemen.

The railway between Chalons and the German border has been relaid. In the other direction towards Paris the work is vigorously pushed.

The Baden Troops

claim the credit of the capture of Strasburg. The Brussels papers deny the existence of any excitement there on account of the failure of negotiations between Favre and Bismarck. The London *Times* is the author of the rumor.

Bismarck and Favre.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 29.—The *Independance Belge*, referring to Bismarck's anonymous contradiction of Favre's statements, says:—"Favre must be met by statements which must be signed, and signed by somebody more truthful than Bismarck."

French Denial of the Fall of Strasburg.

TOURS, Sept. 29.—A report having reached here of the capture of Strasburg, the Government this morning published a despatch from the French Consul at Basle contradicting it. The Consul says the Prussians had made three tremendous but unsuccessful assaults on Strasburg, in which they suffered heavy losses. A white flag was subsequently displayed as a truce to bury the dead, which gave rise to the rumor that the city had capitulated. Communication, however, is cut in all directions, and the fall of Strasburg is by no means impossible. Notwithstanding this denial of the Consul at Basle, there is a strong belief that the report is not groundless.

The Situation at Paris—The Result of Favre's Negotiations.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—[Special despatch to New York *Tribune*.]—"The news of the Bismarck-Favre interview was brought from Paris by means of a balloon by Jules Durnot. He left the Place Saint Pierre, Montmartre, at 8 on the morning of the 23d. A strong east wind was blowing. He rose 3000 yards. With a telescope he saw the Prussians pointing cannon at him, and their infantry tried rifles, but were out of range. He brought three mail-bags, weighing 250 pounds; descended near Evreux, and traveled thence by rail.

"Bismarck's conditions were placarded in the streets of Paris three days ago, and produced the most defiant feeling among the population. Durnof reports that a few days ago the Prussians obtained possession of a redoubt commanding St. Cloud, but were dislodged by the cannon of Fort du Mont Valerien. All the houses in the Park of Montretoul are reduced to ruins.

"The affair of Bourget (about four miles northeast of Paris, on the road to Soissons) was very serious and very dramatic. Sheltered behind a house, the Prussians had thrown up a redoubt of bricks. A night attack took place at this point. The electric light apparatus on Bazaine's system did capital service. A battalion of Breton Garde Mobile and National Guards advanced upon the enemy, whose eyes were dazzled by the light while the French were in the shade. Cannons from the fort fired upon the house which protected the redoubt, and the Prussians, surprised and thrown into confusion by the unexpected manœuvre, were routed, and left 500 prisoners in the hands of the Garde Mobile. Night and day the sound of cannon is continually heard in Paris."

The Beleaguered Cities.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A despatch from before Metz says:—

"The customs officials are making a report on the matter which may cause the expulsion of the French railway officers. On Sunday the Germans re-extended their lines, which had been relaxed, and are again blockading Thionville. Yesterday the Chamber of Deputies ruled the entire frontier absolutely closed against all quadrupeds, vehicles, and merchandise than can possibly convey the infection of the rinderpest. Soldiers quartered in the frontier villages are instructed to cause all rural travellers to be disinfected by the application of vapors before passing inward; not even ambulance carts are allowed to return."

Russia Unmasks—An Immense Force Concentrating on the German Frontier.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—[Special Despatch to the N. Y. *World*.]—The Government has information to-day from its agents on the Baltic that the military preparations which Russia has been making so openly and with such extraordinary energy are directed not against Turkey, but against Germany. This information is confirmed by private advices, and it is certain that there is great alarm and uneasiness in Berlin. The following troops of the Russian army are announced to have been echeloned along the Prussian frontier during the past three weeks:—Two divisions of the Infantry of the Guard, under Lieutenant-General Baron Moeller-Sakomiesky; three divisions of the Grenadiers of the Guard, under Lieutenant-General Prince Toukhon-Mauvaroff; one division of the Cavalry of the Guard, under General Prince Galitzin; twelve divisions of the Infantry of the Line, under Lieutenant-General von Egger; five divisions of the Cavalry of the Line, under Lieutenant-General Count von Kretz; two parks of engineers and twelve parks of artillery, under Lieutenant-General Kayscheff. It is also announced that a force of a hundred and fifty thousand Cossacks, the most terrible light troops of the world, has been called under arms, and that the squadron of the Baltic is ready for active service. These statements are made in Government circles, and they are accompanied with the still more alarming intimation that the Russian Minister, D'Ombril, at the Court of Berlin, has been instructed by Prince Gortschakoff to present a formal demand to Prussia for full and categorical explanations of her purposes and policy in pursuing the war with France.

In this demand it is stated that the Government of the Czar declares it to be quite impossible that Russia can regard it as a question solely to be decided between Germany and France what the limits of either power shall be; that the future of Russia, not less than the past, makes it the duty of the Russian Government to protest against and, if necessary, to prevent any change in the equilibrium of Europe which would embarrass the freedom of action of the Russian Government; and particularly that Russia will never suffer the fixed boundaries of European States to be disturbed in obedience to the "subversive and perverse doctrine of nationalities, so-called."

These rumors are confirmed and their ominous significance deepened by the appearance in the St. Petersburg *Gazette de la Bourse* of an article, printed in a form which gives to it the air of a semi-official manifesto, which uses this threatening and explicit language:—"Prussia, with her frontiers on the side of France guaranteed, and neutralized Austria to protect her southeastern flank, will be in a position so to dispose all her strength as to check and easily to paralyze the action of Russia. In the presence of so grave an eventuality, Russia must and will provide, and provide at once, against any possible future."

The *Golos* of Moscow says, also, "the Eastern question can wait. There is no pressing necessity for a solution in that quarter. It is on the Rhine today that the knot of the Eastern question waits to be cut at one decisive blow."

A Cabinet Council Called in London.

The British Ministry have called a Cabinet council for to-morrow instead of Friday, under the double excitement of the public anxiety and of urgent despatches from Lord Lyons, in which he appeals earnestly to the British Government to interpose and compel a peace before all Europe is set in flames. Lord Lyons represents in the strongest terms the growing desperation and rage of the combatants, and the perils to Europe of such projects as are now openly avowed by the German Government.

The Movement on Rome Independent of Foreign Powers—Its Object and Aims.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—There is no truth whatever in the story that the Italian Government had made advances to any power before the occupation of the Papal States. It is believed the story originated in the fact that Italy addressed a circular letter to the Italian representatives at foreign courts setting forth the absolute necessity of her interference at Rome to secure public order and the independence of the Pope, not less than the rights and liberties of the Roman people and the pacification of Italy. The object of Count San Martino's mission to Rome was to urge the Pope to recognize the good faith of Italy in this matter. There is some discontent in Florence at the disturbance created in values by the approaching withdrawal of the court and the Government to Rome, and some of the papers urge the municipality to suspend work upon the grand exterior boulevards. It is understood that King Victor will make his entry into the Eternal City immediately after the taking of the *plebiscitum*, the result being regarded as a foregone conclusion. The Evangelical Society here have petitioned for permission to remove at once to Rome.

French Losses During the War—Over One Hundred Thousand Prisoners—Nearly One Thousand Cannon, and Immense Quantities of Military Stores.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The following is an official statement of German captures thus far, not including Laon and Strasburg.

On the 2d of August, the day when Saarbruck was temporarily abandoned by the Prussians, the French lost as prisoners 6 officers and 67 privates.

At Weissenburg, 30 officers and 1000 men as prisoners, 4 mitrailleuses, 22 cannon, 51 army wagons, and carriages of all kinds.

At Woerth, 6000 prisoners, including 100 officers, 2 eagles, 6 mitrailleuses, 35 cannon, 42 wagons and carriages, 200 horses, the baggage and camp tents of two divisions, and two railway trains with provisions.

Same day, at Spicheren, and during the days following those battles, in engagements at Reishofen and Sarreguemines, 2500 prisoners, 4 guns, a pontoon train, a tented camp, and two magazines containing 10,000 woollen blankets, 40,000 packages of rice, coffee, and sugar, large quantities of wine, rum, and tobacco, the last alone amounting in value to $500,000.

There were captured in the fortresses surrendered during the first half of August:—At Hagenau, 3 officers, 103 privates, 80 horses, a large supply of arms; at Lichtenberg, 3 officers, 280 privates, 7 guns, 200 muskets, 30,000 cartridges, powder, etc.; at Lutzelstein and Petite Pierre, large quantities of arms and munitions; at Marsal, 60 guns.

The three days' fighting at Metz do not show such large captures of men and material, because the enemy was able to save both under the guns of that fortress. Still, the captures were, at Vionville, 36 officers and 3000 prisoners; Gravelotte, 54 officers and 3000 prisoners. (The losses in killed and wounded during those three days were 25,000.)

Since then the captures have been, at the fortress of Vitry le Francais, 17 officers and 850 private prisoners and 16 guns. At the engagements and battles at Nouart, Beaumont, and Sedan, previous to the capitulation of the latter place, above 30,000 prisoners, more particularly at Beaumont, where the French lost 7000 prisoners, 2 eagles, 11 mitrailleuses, 23 guns, and a tent camp. At Sedan, before capitulation, nearly 25,000 prisoners, 2 eagles, 55 guns. At the capitulation of Sedan, 1 Marshal of the Empire, 39 generals, 230 staff officers, 2095 line officers, 84,450 prisoners, besides 14,000 wounded, all the eagles of the regiments taken, 70 mitrailleuses, 330 field guns, 150 fortress guns, and 10,000 horses.

The Imperial Family—Eugenie's House in Kent.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The ex-Empress Eugenie has taken a fine house and grounds at Chiselhurst, in the county of Kent. Dr. Evans, who accompanied her from France, is managing her affairs.

It is not true that she quitted the Marine Hotel at Hastings on account of annoyance by the people. On the contrary, she was treated by all classes with the profoundest respect, and was daily in receipt of presents of quantities of bouquets. The greatest annoyance she experienced arose from the persistent request for interviews made by importunate reporters.

The *Irish Times* of Dublin suggests that the ex-Emperor and his family should be invited to settle down in Ireland; but why the Pope, who has greater claims on Irish hospitality, is not included in the invitation, it is difficult to understand.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 29—11·30 A. M.—Consols opened at 93½ for money and account. American securities quiet and steady. Five-twenties of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 89¾; and of 1867, 88¾; 10-40s, 85. Railways dull. Erie, 17¾; Illinois Central, 113; Atlantic and Great Western, 26½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 29—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opens quiet; Uplands, 8⅞@8¾d.; Orleans, 9@9⅛d. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales. Red Western wheat, 8s. 4d. Corn, 29s. for new.

LONDON, Sept. 29—11·30 A. M.—Refined petroleum easier at 1s. 5¼d.; Linseed oil easier.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Cotton steady; sales 400 bales uplands at 16½c. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales 7500 barrels. Wheat dull and prices favor buyers; sales 41,000 bushels No. 2 spring at $1·08@1·15; winter red Western at $1·26@1·32. Corn dull and declining; sales 20,000 bushels mixed Western at 88@89c. Oats dull and heavy; sales 26,000 bushels Ohio at 52@55c.; Western at 50@52c. Beef quiet. Pork steady; new mess at $24·37½@24·50; prime mess at $21·50@23·50. Lard dull; steam, 14½@15¼c.; kettle, 16¼@17¼c. Whisky quiet at 88@88½c.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Important Naval Orders.

Revenue Assessor Appointed.

The Week's Customs Receipts.

The Green Line Excursion.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Rear-Admiral William Radford is ordered to duty as a member of the Examining Board at Washington on the 1st of October.

Lieutenant-Commander A. H. Wright, Master Edward D. Lausser, Passed Assistant Surgeon E. C. Vermeulen, and Passed Assistant Paymaster George H. Griffing to the Narragansett.

Rear-Admirals A. R. Hoff and L. M. Powell are detached as members of the Engineering Board, and await orders.

Lieutenant-Commanders F. F. Harrington and Daniel C. Woodward, Surgeon John J. Kitchen, Assistant Surgeon H. L. Law, and First Assistant Engineer A. H. Able, from the California, and wait orders.

Lieut. Commander J. B. Rogsdale, Master J. W. Wilson, Lieut. Isaac J. Yates; Midshipmen George O. Calhoun, A. F. Wright, Edward M. Hughes, H. C. Nye, M. P. Ray, and John D. Keeler; Boatswain H. Dickenson, Acting Gunner John G. Foster, Carpenter W. D. Toy, and Sailmaker A. W. Cassel are detached from the California, and ordered to the Narragansett.

Lieutenant-Commander George P. Ryan is detached from the California, and ordered to the Naval Academy; Lieutenant-Commander Geo. Denny, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Narragansett; Chief Engineer Thomas A. Shock from the California on her arrival at Boston, and awaits orders; First Assistant Engineer James Sheridan, from the New York Navy Yard, and ordered to the Narragansett.

Assessor Appointed.

Spencer Kirby, late Chief Clerk of the Thirty-second N. Y. district, has been appointed Assessor of that district, vice John F. Cleveland, resigned.

Customs Receipts.

The following are the customs receipts for the week:—

New York	$2,987,918
Boston	444,789
Philadelphia	191,507
Baltimore	260,686
New Orleans, part of week, ending Aug. 31	27,041
Total	$3,911,941

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

HARTFORD, Sept. 29.

The Hartford County Fair

is now in successful progress at the Rink in this city. There is a good show of cattle.

Trial of an Alleged Murderer.

James Wilson, the murderer of Warden Willard, of the State Prison, pleaded not guilty in the Superior Court yesterday, and said he desired to conduct his own defense, but Judge Minor assigned two lawyers as his counsel. The trial will commence on Wednesday next.

The Farragut Remains—The Vessel Conveying Them Goes Ashore.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—The United States war steamer Guerriere, from Portsmouth for New York, with the remains of the late Admiral Farragut, is ashore on Great Point, Nantucket. Assistance has been sent to the Guerriere from Boston.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—The remains of the late Admiral Farragut having been landed at Hyannis, will be forwarded to New York to-night by boat from Fall River.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Attorney-General Akerman.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Attorney-General, who left town last night on account of illness, contemplates resigning if he does not recover his health by this trip.

The Boston Councilmen

left for home at noon to-day via Philadelphia, where they remain for a day. They were entertained by some of the business men of Washington at Willard's last night with a banquet, where speeches were made by Aldermen Carpenter, Jacobs, and Bond, of Boston.

FROM THE WEST.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 29.

The Green Line Excursionists.

some three hundred in number, arrived here this afternoon at 4 o'clock. They were welcomed by John C. Burch, on behalf of Nashville. Mr. Seward, of Georgia, responded.

They then dined at the Maxwell House, and departed for Louisville, escorted by delegations from that city and Cincinnati, and who arrived in time to participate in the celebration.

Vice-President Colfax.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 29.—The largest audience that has been in the Opera House for years assembled last night to hear Vice-President Colfax, who spoke for two hours.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Stocks very dull. Money, 5 @6 per cent. Gold, 113¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112½; do. 1864, do., 111½; do. 1865, do., 111¾; do. 1865, new, 110½; do. 1867, do., 110½; do. 1868, 110½; 10-40s, 106½; Virginia 6s, new, 64; Missouri 6s, 90½; Canton, 63; Cumberland preferred, 31; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92½; Erie, 23½; Reading, 97½; Adams Express, 66; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 93; Illinois Central, 135½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107; Chicago and Rock Island, 116; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92; Western Union Telegraph, 36¾.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29.—Cotton very dull and irregular; middling Orleans, 15¾@16; middling Uplands, 16¼, nominally. Flour dull and nominal; Howard Street superfine, $5@5·50; do. extra, $6@6·75; do. family, $7@8·25; City Mills superfine, $5·25@5·50; do. extra, $6@7; do. family, $7·25@9·50; Western superfine, $5@5·50; do. extra, $6@6·50; do. family, $6·50@7. Wheat—Prime and choice Southern in good demand; Western and common qualities not wanted; choice Maryland amber, $1·60@1·67; good to prime do., $1·35@1·55; common to fair, $1·10@1·30; white wheat, $1·40@1·70; Western red, $1·30@1·34. Corn—White, 90c.@$1·05; yellow, 95c. Oats firmer, at 48@50c. Rye 80@90c. Pork heavy at $26·50@27. Bacon firmer; rib sides, 16½@17c.; clear do., 17¾c.; shoulders, 14½c.; hams, 24@25½c. Lard quiet at 16½c. Whisky steady at 90@91c.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, Sept. 29, 1870.

The money market of this city continues steady and firm, the supply being apparently more ample and the demand quite active, but most of the really sound business paper finds takers at a range of 6 to 10 per cent. discount, the lower figure being confined to the business at the banks. In call loans there is only a limited business to-day, owing to the apathy pervading speculative circles. We quote on Government bonds at 5 per cent. and on mixed collaterals at 5½ to 6 per cent.

Gold opened at 113¾, advanced to 114, but subsequently relapsed, closing at 113¾. There is very little speculative demand in this market.

The Government bond market shows a further advance, which indicates that the Secretary has increased his purchases to-day, or that the offerings were small.

Local stocks show an improvement both in activity and prices. State 6s, first series, sold at 103¼. City 6s, old, sold at 103, and new do. at 101¾.

Reading Railroad was in good demand, and sales ranged from 48⅝@48.69. Pennsylvania sold at 60; Little Schuylkilt at 42; Lehigh Valley at 59¾; Philadelphia and Erie at 36⅞ b. o.; and Oil Creek and Alleghany at 45.

Canal shares were dull. Sales of Lehigh at 33¾.

In Passenger Railroad stocks there were sales of Hestonville at 14 b. o.

In the miscellaneous share list very little business was done. A sale was reported of McClintockville Oil at 81c.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

$5000 Am Gold	114	$20000 Amer Gold	114

FIRST BOARD.

$10000 Am Gold	114	32 sh Penna R.	60
$2000 City 6s, N.	101⅛	200 do	60 59¾
$600 City 6s, prior to '62	103	37 do	bd. 60
$2600 City 6s, Old	101¾	315 do	60
		21 do	60
$2500 Pa 6s 1 se.	103¾	500 sh Read R.	48⅝
$1000 W Jersey R 7s	97½	69 do	48⅝
18 sh Lit Sch R.	42	200 do	48⅝
8 sh Leh Val R.	59¾	300 do	48⅝
100 sh Leh Nav St.	33½	200 do	48⅝
6 do	33½	100 do	48⅝
100 sh Ph & E R.	26⅝	500 do	48⅝
4 sh O C & A R.	45	200 do	48⅝
100 sh Hestonv'e.	14	300 do	48⅝
1000 sh McClin O.	81	200 do	48⅝
		100 do	47⅞

NAHR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	113⅞	10·54 A. M.	113¾
10·42 "	114	11·25 "	113¾
10·48 "	113¾	11·30 "	113¾
10·50 "	113¾	11·32 "	113¾
10·51 "	113¾	11·35 "	113¾
10·53 "	114	12·15 P. M.	113¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114½; do. 1862, 112¾@113; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@112; do. 1865, new, 110¾@110¾; do. 1867, do. 110¾@110¾; do. 1868, do

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

OUGHT GERMANY TO MAKE PEACE?

From the N. Y. Times.

Duelling is a barbarous institution enough, but as practised among civilized men it has a recognized code, in which humanity and common fairness are not altogether forgotten. The man who had wounded his antagonist in a personal quarrel, but who should decline to lay aside his arms until the fallen foe was hopelessly maimed and disfigured for life, would justly be accounted little short of a wild beast. A nation is but an aggregate of men, and it is difficult to imagine any good reason why a course of action that would dishonor the individual should be held to be creditable to the mass. The unit fights for what he calls wounded honor, and desists when it is satisfied; the combined millions of units fight sometimes for an equally empty phrase, sometimes for the more tangible reason of national cohesion or defense, but in either case are equally expected to desist when the prescribed object is attained. The solidarity of these nations has become in these times more than a mere verbal expression, as France discovered when she declared war against Prussia, and was confronted by a united Germany, and as Germany may find should she isolate herself from the moral support of every free State in the world. When the Second Empire menaced the internal cohesion of Germany by provoking a causeless quarrel, the sympathies of the great majority of onlookers were instinctively turned against the aggressor. It was patriotism on the one side against the lust of conquest on the other; and even the share market, which knows no country, and concerns itself but little about abstract right or wrong, rose with the announcement of each German victory from the hopeless depression into which the probable advance of the French arms had at first thrown it. But all this has changed now. The patriotism has shifted to the French side, and the aggression seems to perch upon the German banners. The empire that began the war is dead beyond hope of resuscitation, and Prussia now wars against a people who have but newly resumed those sovereign prerogatives for whose abuse they are but partially responsible.

A nation that stands in the front rank of modern civilization and culture persists in protracting the most desolating struggle that the world has seen. Weighty and potent reasons alone could justify war under such circumstances, and from an educated and religious Germany humanity expects exceptionally good reasons for such a course. German unity was in peril. Bismarck himself cannot pretend that it is so any longer. France was an ambitious and encroaching neighbor. She is ready to give all the guarantees that one nation can expect from another that she will be so no more. The world expected the triumph of the German cause to inaugurate an era of peaceful progress, and to discredit forever the theory of national conquest. The foremost military power in Europe could have held military ambition forever in check. Instead of that, it seems on the point of becoming the most relentless and malignant of conquerors that the Old World has seen since Attila and his Huns earned the title of "the scourge of God." The "pitiless logic" of their native Hegel finds more than a counterpart in the terrible earnestness with which the German leaders push their plans to their utmost developments. Two hemispheres stand aghast at the portentous spectacle of Paris besieged. They are becoming stirred to indignation at the recital of cruelties inflicted upon women and children, for which the respectability of the authorities elsewhere quoted demands a certain degree of credence. France is being goaded into desperation, and may any day rise *en masse* upon the invaders, with all the instincts of a wild beast, for whose blind fury those who provoked it must be held responsible.

To such very excellent reasons for concluding an honorable peace with France, there is now added the important one of growing discontent among the people of Germany. Stern and implacable abroad, Prussia has been compelled to become arbitrary at home. An odious war has begun upon the organs of public opinion, and arguments that cannot be met are conveniently silenced by the agency of prison bars. Liberal democratic Germany has no quarrel with a free and republican France, and in spite of repression and persecution, it will continue to lodge its protest with growing emphasis against a war that threatens popular liberty at home as well as abroad. Let Prussia beware lest the national unity, which at the beginning of the war sprung at once into a new and vigorous life, should ere its close become a hollow and uncertain thing—shattered by the ordeal of success more fatally than it could ever have been by the direst adversity. Recollections of '48 are not dead yet in Bavaria, Baden, or even in Prussia itself, and much as the Germans value liberty with union, they may once more elect to have the first, though the last may be thereby endangered. The cohesion of a great people may be quickly formed; time alone can confirm it. The triumphs of the field of battle may be more brilliant and alluring than those in the sphere of constructive politics. If pursued for their own sake, there is no quicker road to national degradation, and no surer symptom of latent decay. No candid observer professes to see in the Prussian terms lately reported any evidence of a desire to conclude the war. They were unnecessarily severe, and as such were made but to be rejected. Meanwhile, therefore, Germany has assumed the responsibility of a destructive and unnatural contest, whose dire results no man living will survive to see effaced. It would be rash to assume that King William and his advisers will much longer retain their attitude of uncompromising hostility, but it is greatly to be deplored that they should have ever taken it up.

SANGUINARY FORMALITIES.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is probably an American discovery that there are more ways than one for killing a cat. Even the foremost minds in Europe have in general been satisfied with the axiom that a cat has nine lives, to which the corollary is that they must be taken in detail, and with due observance of the proprieties. Whether it is a cat to be killed, an indefensible city to be given up, or a foregone international conclusion to be acted upon, in each case the proper formalities must be followed, and usually blood must be shed.

The conditions by which we are surrounded in this country unfit us for perceiving the force of such necessities. To our Republican notions of the subordination of modes to consequences—to our American ideas of prompt action in emergencies—many of the occasions of bloodshed in the present war, as well as the war itself, appear not to have been entirely unavoidable. It looks to us, for instance, as though the capitulation of Sedan, known in that city to be inevitable by noonday on the 1st inst., should have taken place then, and not four or five hours later in the day. We fail to appreciate dilemmas as to by whom, and how, and on what bastion, the white flag should be displayed, or from whom should come the request for truce, while in the interim brave men were slaughtered by thousands in a hopeless contest, and bursting shells and burning villages were every moment adding fresh havoc to a scene of devastation. We are even inclined to accord to the Emperor, for ultimately assuming the responsibility of surrender and putting a stop to the carnage, a praise which we should hesitate about conferring on any previous act of his existence.

Similarly, Americans in general cannot perceive the necessity of the heroic defense of Strasburg, or more especially of that which is in prospect for Paris. Very gratifying and very glorious to Uhrich and Trochu and their admirers, no doubt, are such defenses. Their special value, we are told, is that these exertions place France in a better position to effect a peace. Herein is another of those things wherein Americans are so obtuse. We cannot even help fancying that these matters of form, which involve the loss of so many lives and bring ruin on an incalculable number of individuals in and around those cities, might perhaps be dispensed with to advantage. It does seem as though Bismarck might be right; as if the best way to obtain liberal terms of peace might not be found in exciting the citizens of the beleaguered cities to prolonged defense and the people of France to desperate war.

But faintly though we perceive these necessities of form on the part of a nation that is now a republic, an utter blindness comes over Americans in the endeavor to see the absolute requirements of propriety in Italy. Though most of the panes in the glass-houses elsewhere in Europe be broken, what there are left in that locality seem still to be of a conservatory kind. His Holiness the Pope was perfectly conversant with the impracticability of defending Rome, but it seems that the proprieties of the occasion required a show of defense. The States of the Church, it is explained, being pontifical property, could be yielded only to force. Hence some fighting was necessary—merely for effect—and four men had to be killed and thirty wounded before the flag of truce could be properly presented and the occupation of the city take place. People on this side of the Atlantic cannot help questioning whether the representative of the Prince of Peace might not have saved the lives of those poor fellows, even at the sacrifice of a little political punctilio.

"We pity the dumb victim at the altar;
Doth the robed priest, for all our pity, falter?"

DIPLOMACY AND STUMP ORATORY.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

That Mr. Washburne should be anxious for the welfare of France, and especially for the welfare of the French republic, is a thing neither to be wondered at nor condemned. A diplomatic representative ought, as far as possible, to be on terms of reciprocal good will with the people to which he is accredited; and an American representative would almost deny his country were he to deny his interest in the success of republican institutions. And doubtless a disposition, not, indeed, to injure Germany, but to befriend France, now appearing in a character doubly attractive of the sympathies of a generous and a free people, has presented herself to the view of America as at once an unfortunate and a republican nation. It is, therefore, greatly to be regretted that Mr. Washburne, in the short speech which we published recently as addressed to a popular assemblage in Paris, should have built up of a few indiscreet words, if they are correctly reported, an almost insurmountable barricade to shut out not only himself but the nation he represents from the way to that good work which both he and they would gladly do. Our position, had we undertaken to mediate, was really a hopeful one. We have been on terms of the utmost friendliness both with the German people and the Prussian Government. Our position and the fundamental principles of our policy forbade even the slightest suspicion of our cherishing any design to enter into hostilities ourselves, whatever course the affairs of Europe might take. The expostulations we should have had to address to the victorious party would have carried with them nothing of ill will or menace. Why, then, should Mr. Washburne throw away, so far as a solemnly accredited spokesman for the United States could do so, the advantages of such a position by saying, as he is reported to have said to the Parisian crowd, "Like you, I believe that the two great republics ought to remain united before monarchical Europe!" One sentence brings the United States down from the elevated position of an impartial friend of both parties, as of humanity at large, to that of a thorough-going partisan of one side, committed not only to sustain the arms of France against those of Prussia, but also to seek the overthrow of the Prussian constitution. While that avowal stands, what can we expect but that Prussia should watch all our movements with jealousy and repel our advances with haughtiness?

If it should occur to any one to plead that Mr. Washburne has simply spoken out the truth with an American frankness which scorns diplomatic *finesse*, we reply that we could not ask for a better illustration of the fact that rashness is often at a very long remove from sincerity, than is afforded by this very speech. After uttering the sentence which we have quoted, and going on further to say, "You have specially gained the support of the United States," he concludes—and his conclusion is an almost unrivalled specimen of the art of sinking in oratory—"but, in consequence of our relations with other powers, and of the great distance between us, my personal opinion is that you must reckon more upon moral than active support!" The latter half of this little speech is thus devoted to showing that nothing was meant by the former—nothing; for who that is familiar with the proceedings of Congress, of Union Leagues and political conventions, does not know that of all the theatrical "properties" with which political schemers delude their dupes, and to a certain extent—so impotent is untruthfulness to make any test of truth—even themselves, this "moral support" is the tawdriest and the flimsiest? The populace of Paris may not know—but we are much mistaken, or Bismarck does—that the "moral support" of Congressional resolutions and political platforms and stump speeches means, not a spirit and purpose that on occasion will not hesitate to embody itself in efficient act, but a mere array of words which comes from nothing, and results in nothing, beyond itself. Thus has our authorized representative in Paris displayed us to the shrewd master of the fortunes of Germany as a partisan, and a cowardly, do-nothing partisan, of France; and thus has he illustrated the truth that in diplomacy, as in the everyday business of individual life, the rule of sincerity is the rule of prudence—say no more than you mean to do.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

From the Baltimore Sun.

With the approach of the State and Congressional elections this fall, it is interesting to note the attitude assumed by the two great parties in different portions of the country in reference to what are now fast becoming the leading if not the only political questions of the day—taxation and revenue reform. There are marked symptoms in various quarters of a determination to make the popular voice heard upon these subjects, which will not be put off or satisfied with the cant phrases and empty platitudes with which it has been the fashion hitherto with professional politicians and platform makers to stuff the party professions of faith. The old catchwords are beginning to lose their charm. The debates in Congress last winter, if they bore little fruit that was good and useful in action, were attended with this advantage, as we pointed out at the time, that they tended to diffuse information among the people in regard to the manner in which the finances of the country were bungled and mismanaged. The discussion of Mr. Schenck's tariff bill in particular did much to open people's eyes to the designs of the monopolists and the extent of the abuses which were being perpetrated under the specious name of "protection to American industry." Accordingly we now find in the party platforms new "planks" introduced in favor of revenue reform and a general reduction of taxes. The movement is not confined to one party. The resolutions upon the subject adopted by the recent State convention of the Democracy in Iowa find almost their literal counterpart in those of the Republican State Convention in Illinois. Among those adopted by the latter we find one expressly declaring that Congress has no right to impose taxes "except for the maintenance of the Government, the payment of its debts, and the promotion of the general welfare," and that it is especially "wrongful and oppressive" to "enact revenue laws for the special advantage of one branch of business at the expense of another." In the State of New York both the Republican and Democratic conventions adopted resolutions in favor of revenue reform. In Missouri, where the contest turns chiefly upon local issues, and where the Republican party is divided upon the question of removing the political disabilities by which a large class of citizens have been oppressed since 1865, the liberal and progressive wing of the party represented by Senator Schurz, and which has nominated ex-Senator B. Gratz Brown for Governor, in opposition to the "proscriptionist" candidate, Governor McClurg, has also adopted resolutions in favor of a tariff framed so as to produce such a revenue as will enable the Government to deal equitably with the public creditor, and at the same time admit of a reduction of taxes. It is true that this wing of the party does not enjoy the support of the administration. Its views in regard to the tariff and taxation may not suit Secretary Boutwell, who is in favor of a large monthly surplus of revenue, and likes to keep a big pile locked up in the treasury vaults. A letter has also been published, purporting to be from General Grant to an office-holder in St. Louis, in which the President classes "Schurz, Brown & Co." with the bad men who, by abolishing test-oaths and disabling laws in Virginia and Tennessee, threw those States into the hands of the conservatives—really, we may say, into the hands of their own people. In spite, however, of the cold shoulder of the administration, Senator Schurz confidently avows his expectation of carrying Missouri in favor of enfranchisement and reform by twenty thousand majority, and has challenged his colleague, Senator Drake, to a joint discussion throughout the State of the issues involved in the canvass.

These are all favorable indications of the growth of a healthier tone of political feeling, and an increasing disposition on the part of people generally to substitute for the old hackneyed, worn-out issues of former contests, the living practical questions of the hour. It is natural, too, that the signs of this popular awakening should be most strongly marked at the West. The young, growing, agricultural West has suffered peculiarly from the fetters imposed upon her energies and interests by the sort of two-penny legislation in financial matters which has been in vogue at Washington. The only marvel is that she should have borne the burden so long.

To judge from the present outlook, it would appear therefore that the class of "revenue reformers" will be far more numerous in the next Congress than in the present one. Even the New York *Tribune* and other avowedly "protectionist" journals admit this. Some sanguine "reformers" even count upon a majority. It is only to be hoped that, in any event, those who have assumed this name will not destroy the prestige which attaches to it and ruin a good cause by rushing wildly into the opposite extreme of the wholly theoretical and impracticable crotchets of the free-traders. The middle path will be found here, as in many other things, the safest, and the policy which aims to reform, not to subvert, will be that which will secure the largest measure of popular support, and the only one which will bear satisfactory fruit in the end. These are indications, we repeat, of a popular movement in favor of such a policy which is not confined to either party, but has found expression and representatives in both.

ECONOMY AND LIBERALITY.

From the New Orleans Republican.

The South may learn a lesson from the West, but she has refused to be taught so often, that it is like hoping against hope to suppose that she will. In 1866 hops sold for sixty cents a pound, and Wisconsin went into the business with a vigor something like that which afflicts us on the subject of growing cotton. All the farmers bought and planted the new vine, and set up their poles for a big crop and a handsome profit. In 1867 and 1868 hops fell to twelve cents, and some parcels were sold as low as five cents. The farmers were badly hurt, but they did not surrender. They cut up the hop-vines and put in wheat, corn, barley, and potatoes. Now they are comfortable in earning living interest and good wages. The lesson we might learn is this, that instead of paying Wisconsin one dollar per bushel for corn, if we raised our own grain and saved our money at home, it would be doing in Louisiana what is being done year after year in Wisconsin. Farmers in the Northwest do not swear at us because they have to buy sugar and molasses in New Orleans, but they keep their temper and plant sorghum. In a few years they hope to save all the money they now spend for ordinary sugar. In other matters they are equally provident. If a little hay patch can be found on the farm, they cut down every blade of grass and sell or feed it to the cattle in winter. We allow great fields of grass to fall under our feet in the fall, and in the winter we send to Wisconsin to buy some of the hay her people cut off the bogs and in the low lands. The West raises corn and pays thirty dollars per month for laborers to gather it. We claim to have better land and a more profitable crop, and yet it is considered a piece of radical nonsense if we insist that freedmen shall not be driven out by coolies because the coolie offers to slave it for ten dollars per month. We are, therefore, open to information on these two subjects: that cotton is not the only salvation of the South, and that the State will not be ruined if labor is paid for at the rate of a dollar a day. Let us then learn to be both economical and liberal.

POLITICS IN THE SOUTH.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The retirement of Vice-President Colfax, or rather his withdrawal from renomination for the Vice-Presidency, to go into training for the Presidency, introduces new aspirants for the former office. Among the number named is Attorney-General Akerman. He is a gentleman who never was heard of in this part of the world until he was nominated for the office he now holds by General Grant. When so nominated, the disposition was to be very kind towards him. Nothing bad was known of him, and a generous public sentiment preferred to hope that a man who had not made himself infamous at a period when disrepute at home was the surest way to promotion and the shortest cut to thrift by fraud and bribery—witness the cadetships and the stealings out of the treasuries of the Southern States—was at least a tolerable gentleman—a man having some scruples against trickery and deception. But Mr. Akerman had hardly got into his office before he began, in utter disregard of the proprieties that should govern him as a national officer, to take part in the partisan scheming and trickery intended to control the Southern States. So we concluded at once that he was little better than the race of carpet-baggers whose whole study is to hold office in defiance of the will of the intelligent and substantial natives of the South, and feather their nests out of the hard earnings of an oppressed and outraged people.

Certainly it can be taken as no compliment to the South to put Attorney-General Akerman on the national ticket. He is not a man to be honored by the South, and his selection would be a mockery of the Southern people. Harmony between the sections can but be poorly restored by such devices as this. When men ask for bread, it does not relieve their wants to give them a stone—nor is a serpent a good substitute for a fish. When harmony is restored between the sections, it must be through mutual confidence and trust. Natives of the South must be considered trustworthy, and as common proprietors and participants with the Northern people in the national property of all sorts, including the power and perquisites of the government. Up to the present time the positions of trust and honor in the Federal Government dispensed in the South have been so confined to carpet-baggers and cadetship traders that even the radical organ of this city felt called upon not long since to enter its solemn protest against the rule that ignored the natives of the South. It had every reason in justice and fairness to sustain its indignant remonstrance.

We are not of the class of irreconcilable and unqualified partisans of anything save the country. We know no party that we are willing to bind ourselves to or to die for; but for our country we are willing to sacrifice all. Therefore we might be reconciled to men with whom we did not agree. We concede the honesty and purity of some public men with whom we differ, and will always feel consolation in defeat when such men are elected. But we have had no such consolation here at the South. The men here preferred by national power are generally of the most offensive order—men distinguished for their illiberality and bigotry, and, with few exceptions, immigrants and officious intruders who were not entitled by intelligence or good standing to the respect of the communities in whose bosom they floated like serpents or any other repulsive objects, which would have been thrown back upon the waters that vomited them on our shores if the moral sense of the public mind could have taken the form of a repelling wave.

We tell our Northern friends that the same sense of attachment to our own people—the same confidence in their fidelity—the same trust in their judgment which is cherished in the Northern public mind—exists here. Our Northern fellow-citizens should despise us if it did not. We should despise them if we saw that the offscouring of our section could be elevated by them to places of honor and trust to the exclusion of their own native-born and long-tried citizens; and we say that the Federal Government and the present dominant party in the nation not only do nothing towards restoring harmony to the nation by favoring carpet-baggers in the South, but that they absolutely widen the sectional breach by their schemes to advance such men to power and place. They outrage the public sense of the Southern States, and fire anew the resentments of a generous and loyal people—loyal to all their public obligations, State and national.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

U N I O N.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

JUDICIARY.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
EDWARD M. PAXSON.
THOMAS K. FINLETTER.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT:
JAMES LYND.

COUNTY.

SHERIFF:
WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

REGISTER OF WILLS:
WILLIAM M. BUNN,
Late private 72d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT:
SERGEANT JOSEPH C. TITTERMARY.

CITY.

RECEIVER OF TAXES:
ROBERT H. BEATTY.

CITY COMMISSIONER:
CAPTAIN JAMES BAIN.

CONGRESSIONAL.

1st District—BENJAMIN HUCKEL.
2d " HON. CHARLES O'NEILL.
3d " HON. LEONARD MYERS.
4th " HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
5th " ALFRED C. HARMER.

SENATOR THIRD DISTRICT:
BENJAMIN W. THOMAS.

ASSEMBLY.

1st District—SAMUEL P. THOMSON.
2d " WILLIAM H. STEVENSON.
3d " WILLIAM KELLEY.
4th " WILLIAM ELLIOTT.
5th " WILLIAM DUFFY.
6th " COL. CHARLES KLECKNER.
7th " ROBERT JOHNSON.
8th " WILLIAM L. MARSHALL.
9th " WILLIAM H. PORTER.
10th " JOHN E. REYBURN.
11th " SAMUEL M. HAGER.
12th " JOHN LAMON.
13th " JOHN DUMBELL.
14th " JOHN CLOUD.
15th " ADAM ALBRIGHT.
16th " WILLIAM F. SMITH.
17th " WATSON COMLY.
18th " JAMES MILLER.

By order of the City Executive Committee.
JOHN L. HILL, President.
J. McCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, } Secretaries.
9 14 wfm5t&d9t

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1870.
An election for Ten Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held, agreeably to charter, at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 3, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
9 19 13t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

☞ T. W. BAILY'S Old-established WATCH AND JEWELRY Store, No. 622 MARKET Street, six doors below Seventh street. American and Imported Watches, Diamonds, and fine Gold Jewelry and Silver Ware, in every variety, at reasonable prices, and warranted.
N. B.—Please call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods. 9 2 1m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2f FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 303 BROADWAY, New York.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL,
8 24 6w* Attorney of Susanna Orr.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF,
WILLIAM R. LEEDS,
TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,
1870,
WILLIAM M. BUNN,
SIXTEENTH WARD.
Late Private Company F, 7 11 tf

EDUCATIONAL.

CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets, is now open for the Fourth Season for the reception of pupils. Instruction is given by a staff of the best Professors in the city in the following branches:—
Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, Viola, Violoncello Contra Bass, Theory of Harmony, Grand Organ (or Church Organ), Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Flute, Clarionet, Oboe, Bassoon, Horn, Cornet, Trombone Harp, Guitar, etc., etc., and in the Italian, German French, and Spanish Languages.
For particulars see circulars to be had at the Office of the Conservatory and in the Music Stores.
The Director of the Conservatory takes this opportunity to express his sincere gratification at the success which has attended his efforts to establish this Institution in Philadelphia on a permanent basis and with the prospect of continued prosperity.
He would likewise declare his gratitude to the many kind friends among the students and elsewhere, whose interest in the cause of thorough instruction in the art and science of music has assisted so materially in bringing the Conservatory to its present state of usefulness.
He can only promise in return that his devotion to the object of raising the institution under his care to a high place among the great Music Schools of the world shall be—as it has been—the controlling influence at the Conservatory.
CARL GAERTNER,
9 12 1m Director and Proprietor.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.
A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Commercial Arithmetic and all kinds of Business Calculations.
French and German, Linear and Perspective Drawing, Elocution, English Composition, Natural Science.
FIELD PRACTICE in Surveying and Civil Engineering, with the use of all requisite instruments, is given to the higher classes in Mathematics.
A first-class Primary Department.
The best ventilated, most lofty and spacious Class-rooms in the city.
Open for the reception of applicants daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. [8 20
Fall term will begin September 12.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 480 Chesnut st.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.
A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.
GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Day and Boarding School. This institution, having successfully completed its fourth year, has become one of the established schools of our city. Its course of study includes a thorough English and Classical Education, embracing Mental, Moral, and Physical culture.
Its ninth session will open on MONDAY, September 12. For terms, etc., apply at the school.
8 29tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, Principal.

EILDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will REOPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.
It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, Philadelphia.
8 8

EDGEHILL SCHOOL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.
For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, N. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on the 14th of 9th month (September), 1870. Ages 6 to 13. 9 8 1m

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A SELECT family Boarding-school for boys, will reopen Sept. 12, 1870. For Circulars address J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal. South Amboy, N. J. 8 9tuths26t

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF THE PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, will resume her duties September 1. 9 15 1m

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.
8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

$150 A YEAR BOARD AND TUITION AT THE EPISCOPAL ACADEMY, BERLIN, N. J. 9 22 9t*

COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, FOR Young Men, Youth, and Small Boys, Phila. 6 29t

PIANIST FOR MUSICAL ENTERTAINMETS or Dancing Soirees, No. 110 S. ELEVENTH Street. [8 31 1m
Reference—Mr. Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

THE FINE ARTS.

LOOKING-GLASSES AT
Gold Prices,
EVERY VARIETY IN STYLE, AND THE VERY BEST WORKMANSHIP.
FRENCH PLATES ONLY.
EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

ART EXHIBITION.
ON FREE EXHIBITION AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,
BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.
A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.
Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 3 3p6

STEAMED OYSTERS!
HALF PECK FOR 25 CENTS.
Large Stews and Panned.....25 cents
Saddle Rock Roast.....50 "
The Finest Quality of Salt and Fresh Oysters in the shell.
TRIPE AND OYSTERS,
BROILED OYSTERS,
FRIED OYSTERS.
Especial attention given to STEAMED OYSTERS!
J. L. LEACH,
OYSTER PLANTER AND DEALER,
N. E. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT Streets.
Eating bar supplied with all the delicacies of the season. 9 22 thstuf

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 9 14 mwfs

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Two Republican mass meetings were held last evening, one in the Fourth and the other in the Third Congressional district. The former was addressed by Judge Kelley and the latter by the Hon. Leonard Myers, Colonel William B. Mann, and others.

—Yesterday afternoon a dilapidated brick building at Beech and Brown streets, on the bank of the Cohocksink creek, slid from its foundation into the middle of the stream. The building was used as a soap factory, and two of the workmen were injured. William Shaw had a leg broken and Jacob Winfield received severe injuries about the body. Both men were taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—Policeman Dougherty and Thomas Hardy, charged with violating the act of Congress with reference to the registration of votes, had a final hearing yesterday afternoon before United States Commissioner Biddle and were held for trial in $5000.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 114.

—Favorable reports of the cotton crop come from the Southwest.

—The survey of the North Pacific Railroad route has been completed to Puget Sound.

—President Grant left Boston yesterday afternoon, to remain over night at Hartford.

—The corporation of Lafayette College made a large addition to their faculty yesterday.

—Yellow fever continues at New Orleans, and on Tuesday there were fifteen fatal cases.

—A great many local political conventions are now being held throughout the State of New York.

—The French Sanitary Fair, which has just closed at San Francisco, proved to be a great success.

—The Haymakers' Base Ball Club had a reception game at Troy, N. Y., yesterday, with the Putnams.

—Colonel Dana, of the Paymaster's Department of the United States Army, died on Tuesday in San Francisco.

—The Speaker of the Mississippi House of Representatives, T. E. Franklin, Esq., died yesterday near Jackson.

—Great preparations are being made for the proper observance of the Farragut obsequies, which will take place to-morrow at New York.

—The First National Bank of Denver, Colorado, had on exhibition, yesterday, a bar of gold that was claimed to be the largest ever seen in the world.

—The State Fair and Soldiers' Reunion of Wisconsin opened at Milwaukee on Tuesday, and to-day noon Hon. Horatio Seymour will deliver an address.

—General Richard N. Bowerman, late Deputy Collector of Customs at Baltimore, has been put under bonds for a hearing on Saturday, upon a charge of embezzling public funds.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

PROGRESS OF THE INVESTMENT OF PARIS—DETAILS OF THE LAST EFFORT AT ESCAPE OF THE METZ GARRISON—TOTAL PRUSSIAN CAPTURES SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—[Special to New York Tribune.]—There have been two deputations to the Hotel de Ville to interview the government with respect to an armistice. One consisted of about 110 officers of the National Guard, mostly from Faubourg St. Antoine and Du Temple, accompanied by a large crowd. Having been admitted to Salle du Troen, they were received by the mayor of Paris and Jules Favre. The latter's reply is not clear. He certainly said, "No shameful peace should be concluded;" but whether, as some assert, he answered the officers that "no portion of French soil should be ceded," is not equally certain. Shortly after this deputation had left, another arrived from republican clubs. It is stated that Favre's answer to this deputation was considered satisfactory.

Faubourg St. Antoine is full of people, and from the tone of their observations on the war it is certain that if Favre concludes an armistice involving any cession of territory there will be a rising at once.

NEAR METZ, Sept. 24.—[Special to New York Herald.]—On the evening of the 22d evidence was observed of an unusual movement in the lines in the southwest and north of the besieged fortress.

On the 24th a still more desperate attack was attempted. The French advanced in large bodies, the infantry being covered by artillery and cavalry, and covered by the cannons of the fort, which opened fire. The French attacked vigorously the left of the Prussian line, a little east of the Thionville road.

At noon, on the 23d, those indications of an attempt to break out were confirmed. Under cover of the guns of the fort the French sallied forth in considerable strength against the Prussian right. A vigorous attack and defence were made, the Prussians taking the advantage of the woods. The battle ranged from midday until 7 o'clock, when the Germans, meeting supports, assumed the defensive and drove their enemies within their lines.

Regiment after regiment fell in solid line on the defences of the Prussians, who stood like iron. Once the French gained a temporary advantage, carrying the outwork of the Prussian lines and turning the flank of another position, but were shortly driven back, gallantly contesting every foot of ground. At length they were again forced to retire under the forts. The thrilling display of stubborn determination on both sides was never excelled. Details of the result are yet unknown.

METZ Sept. 28.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—Since the week preceding Sunday a large amount of provisions accumulated at the city of Luxemburg, at Bettemburg, ostensibly for transportation to Saffalarch, for the German armies. On the night of the 24th instant, at one o'clock, the displaced rails between Luxemburg and Thionville on the French side were replaced, and the accumulated provisions of flour, rice, coffee and sugar, loaded in sixty wagons, two tons on each, drawn by two locomotives, were sent from Bettemburg into Thionville station, where they were received by the French garrison. On Sunday morning the German troops lying south and west of Thionville obtained knowledge of the matter and made an attack on the station, endeavoring to destroy the goods or prevent their unloading by cannonading. They were unsuccessful, as the station lying west of Thionville was protected by the guns of a battery at Malin-Grange.

The whole affair was managed by a French Company of Chemin De fer de l'Est, who own the line in question. The recent *Times'* report about Bazaine's offer of capitulation is entirely without foundation; Bazaine told Favre, "My Emperor placed me at this post; I shall hold it till I fall."

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—The Provincial Correspondence says France vainly hopes to convert defeat into victory. Further carnage would therefore be vain and impious.

Count Bismarck demands first of the French government responsibility. France, refusing that, must take the consequences.

There is great rejoicing throughout Germany over the capture of Strasburg.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—[Special to New York Tribune.]—On the 22d and 23d there was fighting of considerable magnitude east of Metz. The 1st corps and the 13th division were engaged. No ground was gained by the French.

Montmedy is reported semi-officially to have been taken. The total captures by the Prussians since the war began are as follows: One marshal, 39 generals, 3359 officers, 106,950 privates, 10,280 horses, at least 56 eagles, 102 mitrailleuses, 887 field and fortress guns, over 400 wagons and trains, several pontoon trains, magazines, railway trains, with an incalculable quantity of supplies in arms, ammunition, clothing, equipments, forage and provisions.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—It has been decided to place Alsace and Lorraine, as German Federal provinces, under the administration of the Federal authorities, and they will be represented in the German Parliament by commission. At present the inhabitants will not be subject to military burdens.

A closer union of Bavaria with North Germany has been concluded by the negotiation of Delbruck.

The large force released by the capitulation of Strasburg will be employed in clearing upper Alsace of Francs-tireurs.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—The first offer of capitulation of Strasburg was made yesterday at five o'clock in the afternoon. At nine o'clock the negotiations had sufficiently progressed to enable General Werder to announce the fact to the King.

Articles of capitulation were signed at two o'clock this morning.

The reported destruction of the Prussian corvette Bertha is officially contradicted.

CARLSRUHE, Sept. 28.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—Werder announced the unconditional surrender of Strasburg, with 17,000 men, including National Guards and 451 officers. At eight o'clock this morning the gates were occupied by German troops. It was reported that the inhabitants, driven to desperation, succeeded in hoisting a white flag on the Cathedral, but Ulrich ordered it to be removed. The surrender was afterward compelled by the pressure of the citizens and garrison. There is great rejoicing here over the victory, which is regarded as a triumph. Salutes are firing and bells ringing.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

The German continental papers give some very interesting revelations of plans and incidents connected with their hostile operations in France.

The *Gazette* of Aix-la-Chapelle says of the fortifications of Paris:—

Between St. Denis and the Fort of Mont Valerien is an opening of about ten miles, and which was the undefended place alluded to in the report of the Minister of War on the 8th of August. Steps are now being taken to close it by a large work above the railway station at Saint Cloud. Without prejudging the road the Prussians will take, we think we are not mistaken in saying that our first cannon balls will fall into the Bois de Boulogne and the Champs Elysees. The Arc de l'Etoile and the Avenue de l'Imperatrice will be reached by our four and six pounders. The siege artillery now employed before Metz and Strasburg will probably be free to go and salute the Tuileries. The invading force seems now to be working out this very suggestion.

The Prussians not being able to use the railway from Metz to the frontier, which is within range of the forts, have constructed another for their communications with Saarbruck, Strasburg, and the East. They have also formed another mountain road, to be connected with the former from Romilly to Pont-a-Mousson. About 4500 laborers were occupied on it, among which are many miners and 250 plate-layers.

A citizen of Treves had three sons in the 2d Regiment of the Prussian Grenadiers of the Guard, all in the same company, and, strange to say, in the same rank. They were all three wounded by the enemy's bullets on the 10th of August at Gravelotte. One was only slighily wounded, the second severely, while the third, who had received two bullets in the breast, remained upon the field. When both his brothers knelt at his side and asked him how he felt, his last words were, "Cover me up; I am very cold."

The New Hessian *Gazette*, writing from Konigsberg, states:—"In the battle of Metz the soldiers of our 43d Regiment, as a protection against the continual showers of bullets that the enemy poured upon them, fastened their knapsacks across their chests. After the battle many of them were convinced that these tactics had saved their lives. In them they found no small number of bullets, which, instead of striking them in the breast, had only entered their calfskin cuirasses."

Napoleon III is the seventh French sovereign deprived of his liberty by the fate of battles. Louis le Debonnaire, in 829, was confined by his sons, with his second wife, Judith, in a monastery. In 846 Charles the Bald was made prisoner by the revolted nobles. John I was made captive at the battle of Poictiers. He delivered up his sword to a Belgian knight, Denis de Morbecque. Louis XI was forcibly conducted by Charles the Bold in the suite of the Burgundian army, which was going to besiege the Liegeois, the king's own allies. Francis I was made prisoner at the battle of Pavia. Like King John, he gave up his sword to a Belgian, Count de Lannoy, Viceroy of Naples. Lastly, Napoleon I surrendered twice, in 1814 and 1815.

When the Parisian populace forced their way into the Hotel de Ville a fine portrait of the Emperor was on the point of being destroyed, but M. Gambetta caused it to be turned against the wall and prevented violence, exclaiming, "It is useless." Unfortunately such was not the case with the portrait painted by Horace Vemet, which surmounted one of the chimneys on the Salle du Trone. This painting was torn to pieces, and a panel in the hall of the Municipal Council, representing the Emperor handing to Baron Haussmann the decree of annexing the suburbs of Paris, was much lacerated. Such, apart from a few benches and busts broken, was all the damage done at the Hotel de Ville. The library of the Municipal Council, as well as the other adjoining compartments, were respected, owing to the efforts of M. Dardenne, the librarian, and a few National Guards.

The following incident shows the spirit of the Parisians:—A woman belonging to the environs had brought several sacks of potatoes to the central market. A customer presented himself, and asked, "How much the boisseau (thirteen litres)?" "Four francs." "I offer you two francs fifty centimes." "Fifty sous! * * * I had rather give them to the Prussians!" At these words the dealers around overwhelmed the woman with reproaches, and the crowd scattered the potatoes over the pavement. The woman called a policeman, but he did not act in the matter, so that she lost her potatoes by the rude justice of the people.

A romantic incident of the warfare in Alsace took place in a small hamlet not far from Wasselonne. A poor old woman lived there with her two grand-daughters, aged eighteen and twenty, and her grandson of fifteen. During the evening of the 21st two Badese dragoons alighted at the house, called for meat and drink, and ordered beds to be prepared for them. The women were forced to obey. When the soldiers had gorged themselves with food and wine, they commenced playing with one of the girls; the young peasant, seeing the danger to which her sister was exposed, went up into the garret under the pretext of fetching some sheets, took a gun which had belonged to her father, loaded and cocked it, and then waited behind a door; presently one of the dragoons rose and advanced towards a sideboard to take some wine, when she fired, killing him on the spot; the other, terrified and believing in an attack, rushed to the door, and jumping on his horse, galloped off.

INCREDIBLY HOT.—A learned wight, two centuries ago, addressing the most erudite of bodies in London upon the arrangement of the universe, commenced his arguments with this axiom:—"We all know that hell is in the centre of the earth." The good man must have been over-true to the teaching of his childhood. Philosophy had not made him unfaithful. He accepted the extravagant idea that Gehenna is a region of fire, and assuming that the centre of the earth is in a molten, fiery condition, he made a self-satisfying fact out of two assumptions. We have all heard of a sect who locate Hades in the sun; perhaps for the reason that the heat seems more intense there than it can be in the middle of our globe. Impossible as it may appear, some notion of the actual heat of the solar globe has been arrived at; and with a greater probability of correctness than can be granted to the corresponding datum for the centre of the earth. Men have gone down pits and mines with thermometers, and found that the heat increases at a certain rate; they have assumed that this rate is constant, and thus hav arrived at a probable figure for the temperature of the earth's fiery heart. But this comes out thus so enormous that one cannot believe it. Four hundred thousand degrees on the Fahrenheit thermometer is rather too great a warmth to be coolly accepted. It is three times as hot as the sun, according to the determination just alluded to, which finds that the solar furnace would raise a thermometer—could one be applied—to 123,000 degrees. Mind, this is not a guess; it is a deduction from the facts that certain gas flames are blazing under certain conditions in the sun, and that the temperatures at which these gases flame under similar conditions upon the earth are known or are calculable. The figure is approximately, if not absolutely, correct; no doubt it is far nearer the truth than the conjectural earth-centre heat. A long mathematical and physical investigation was required to find the sun-heat, the credit for making which is due to one Zollner, an Austrian astronomer of high repute.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5:54	MOON SETS	9:03
SUN SETS	5:46	HIGH WATER	5:01

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WM. W. PAUL, WM. ADAMSON, JOHN H. MICHENER, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Dacian	Marseilles	New York	Sept.	1
Virginia	Havre	New York	Sept.	13
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Sept.	14
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Sept.	14
Cambria	Glasgow	New York	Sept.	17
Paraguay	London	New York	Sept.	17
Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Sept.	17

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Washton	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	1
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Oct.	1
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Oct.	1
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	1
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	1
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Oct.	4
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	5
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Oct.	5
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Oct.	8
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	8
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	12
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Oct.	15
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Oct.	15
C of London	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	15
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	19

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

City of Merida	New York	Vera Cruz, etc	Sept. 30
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington, N.C.	Sept. 30
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Sept. 30
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Oct. 1
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 1
Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Oct. 11

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer James S. Green, Pace, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenny, New York, do.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. bark Liverpool, Marsters, Antwerp, B. Crawley & Co.
Schr Irene E. Messervey, Walf, Savannah, Chas. Haslam & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, 70 hours from Charleston, S. C., with cotton, etc., to Souder & Adams.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Clara Rankin, Falker, from Pensacola, with lumber to W. A. Levering.
Schr Annie M. Edwards, Hinson, 5 days fm Richmond, with stone to Richmond Granite Co.—vessel to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr D. C. Gunther, Ryan, 3 days from Rappahannock, with railroad ties to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 28.—Seven barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

J. B. Avery and A. H. Griswold, with logwood; United Brothers, with wheat; and Helena, with flagstone, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 28.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

W. S. Hamilton, Albemarle, C. A. Silliman, Jas Hand, D. R. Graves, Sarah Ann, and Sary Gamp, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 29.—The John Tracy, with coal, for New York, left last evening.

The Yuba, with coal, for New York, will leave to-night.

10 light barges left this port yesterday for Baltimore. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Sept. 28—10 A. M.—The pilot-boat Howard reports passed in yesterday, bark Huron, and bark E. A. Clerkman, from Havana. A fore-and-aft schooner passed in at 7 A. M.

Vessels in the harbor unchanged. Brigs Cyclone, from St. Marys, Ga., and Abbie Thaxter, from Satilla, Ga., are reported in the harbor.

Wind E. S. E. Thermometer, 76.

3:50 P. M.—At the Breakwater, ship Coromandel, bark Daring, a bark from above to-day, unknown, 8 brigs, 25 schrs, and tug America.

A herm. brig. is coming in below.

Wind E.; light. Thermometer, 76.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer City of Baltimore, Delamotte, from Boston, for Liverpool, at New York yesterday.

Steamers Huntsville and San Salvador, from New York, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamer Dacian, Laird, at Gibraltar 10th inst. from Marseilles, and proceeded for New York.

Steamer Helvetia, Griggs, for New York, sailed from Liverpool 16th inst. and fm Rachel Point 17th.

Steamer Cambria, Carnaghan, for New York, sailed from Glasgow 17th inst.

Steamer Liberty, Reed, from Baltimore via Key West, at New Orleans 23d inst.

Steamer Cuba, Dukehart, from New Orleans via Havana and Key West, at Baltimore 27th inst.

Steamer Eureka, Brown, fm Egg Harbor, at New York 27th inst.

Steamer Mary Sanford, Chadwick, fm Charleston for Wilmington, Del., sailed from Hatteras Inlet 24th instant.

Steamer Charleston, for New York, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 26th inst.

Steamer Leopard, Hughes, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Steamer Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Norfolk 26th inst., and sailed for Richmond.

Nor. bark Mindet, Inglebrethsen, hence, at Copenhagen 12th inst.

Bark Dr. O. Tupper, Chambers, for Quebec, sailed from Antwerp 15th inst.

Brig Alice Durkee, Murphy, hence, at Stockholm 7th inst., via Stettin, and was loading the 16th for Boston.

Brigs Neuvitas, Trask; George W. Chase, Bacon; Adeline Richardson, Wright; and P. M. Tucker, Barnard, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Schr Sea Queen, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 27th inst. Sailed, all vessels before reported.

Schr Curtis Tilton, Somers, from Richmond, Va., at New York 27th inst.

Schr J. H. Hancock, Crowell, hence, at Portland 26th inst.

Schr William Arthur, Hutchinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portland 26th inst.

Schr F. B. Colton, hence, at Norwich 26th inst.

Schr Maria Fleming, hence for Norwich, at New London 26th inst.

Schr Ocean Bird, Marsh, hence, at Richmond 26th instant.

Schr Bee, Hern, from Petersburg for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 26th inst.

Schr Sarah A. Reed, Reed, from Camden, N. J., at Boston 27th inst.

Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, hence, at New Bedford 25th inst.

Schr Isabel Alberto, Tooker, for Philadelphia, sld from Providence 26th inst.

Schr Spray, Martin, from New Haven for Trenton, at New York 27th inst.

Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, for Philadelphia, cld at Boston 27th inst.

Schrs Amelia, Dewitt, and Alida, Knowles, from Providence; Compromise, Perry, from Newport; R. P. King, Bliven, from New London; and Nellie Benedict, Ellis, from New Haven, all for Philadelphia, at New York 27th inst.

Schrs John Price, Nickerson, Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, and Pioneer, Lothrop, for Boston; and M. A. Boyce, Yates, for Providence, all from Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 27th inst.

Schrs Northern Light Ireland; Anna Sheppard, Fry; Mattie E. Taber, Aldrich; West Wind, Townsend; E. A. Conklin, Daniels; Maggie Mulvey, Rowley; and J. J. Harris, Harris, hence, at Providence 26th inst.—the latter for Pawtucket.

Schrs Light of the East, Heath; Helen, Perry; A. Turrell, Atwood; J. B. Van Dusen, Fitzinger; A. B. Gardner, Turner; Sallie B., Bateman; L. A. Baylies, Baylies; E. Davis, Hand; and J. H. Moore, Nickerson, hence, at Boston 27th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Br. steamer City of Washington, at New York fm Liverpool and Queenstown, brought 986 passengers.

Br. steamer Scotia, at New York from Liverpool and Queenstown, brought 223 passengers.

Br. steamer Samaria, at Boston from Liverpool and Queenstown, brought 59 cabin and 573 steerage passengers.

Steamer Ocean Queen, at New York from Aspinwall, brought 405 passengers

Schr Zeta Psi, for Philadelphia, returned to Charleston yesterday in consequence of heavy gales. She brought the crew of brig H. C. Brooks, hence for Providence, abandoned at sea.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Paving of Somerset and Other Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on Somerset street, from Boudinot street to Tusculum street; cost of paving intersections not to exceed nine hundred and fifteen dollars; Boudinot street, from Kensington avenue to Somerset street; C street, from Somerset to Cambria street; Rose Hill street, from Somerset to Cambria street; Philip street, from Susquehanna avenue to York street; Orianna street, from Berks to Norris street; North College avenue, from Ridge avenue to Twenty-first street; Twenty-first street; from North College avenue to Sharswood street: intersections not to exceed four hundred and sixty-five dollars; Thirty seventh street, from Woodland street to Market street; Mutter street, from Norris to Berks street; Clayton street, from Race to Cherry street; intersections not to exceed seventy-four dollars and seventy cents: Mountain street, one hundred feet east of Eleventh street, intersections not to exceed thirty dollars; Fox street, between Huntingdon and Cumberland street, Nineteenth ward; provided there be no cost for intersections for the paving thereof, the conditions of which contract shall be that the contractor or codtractors shall collect the cost of said paving from the property owners respectively fronting on said streets, and shall enter into an obligation with the city to keep said streets in good condition for three years after the paving is finished.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 29 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize the Construction of a certain Sewer.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized to construct the following sewers, viz.:—On Forty-first street, from Haverford to Mary street; thence on Mary street westward to Forty-second street, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, said sewer to be built of brick, circular in shape, and in accordance with specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

Section 2. The Chief Commissioner of Highways shall advertise according to law, announcing that bids will be received for the sewer above designated, and he shall allot it to the lowest and best bidders, and it shall be a condition of said contract that the contractor shall accept the sums assessed upon and charged to the properties lying on the lines of said sewer, in manner and form authorized by ordinance entitled "An ordinance regulating the assessment upon property for the construction of branch culverts or drains," approved May 12, 1866, and supplement thereto, approved February 16, 1869; any excess over and above said assessment to be charged to item (for branch sewer) of annual appropriations made to the Department of Highways for the year 1870.

Provided said excess shall not in any case be more than can be charged to said item under ordinance entitled "An ordinance authorizing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to draw warrants for street intersections, manholes, and legal deductions in the construction of branch sewers," approved April 3, 1868.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 29 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Relative to Cumberland Street, Twenty-second ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Surveys be directed to place Cumberland street upon Plan No. 176 of the files of the Department, so that it shall extend from Coulter to Penn street, at right angles to said Coulter street, with a width of fifty feet, and at the distance of six hundred and ninety-six feet feet from Germantown avenue, measured on the Schuylkill side of Coulter street.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 29 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
Placing the Public Bath Houses under the control of the Commissioner of Markets and City Property.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That on and after the passage of this ordinance, the public bath houses erected or established by the city shall be under the control and supervision of the Commissioner of Markets and City Property, subject to the directions of the Committee on Police or such other committee as may be entrusted with the management of the same by Councils.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty seventh day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 29 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Additional Appropriation for Lighthing the City for 1870.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of fourteen thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to item 5 of "An ordinance for lighting the city for the year 1870," approved December 29, 1869, for excise tax on gas consumed in the public lamps during the year 1870.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 29 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Relative to Grades on Wayne Street, Twenty-second Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Surveys be and is hereby directed to adjust the established grade on Wayne street at Berkley street so as to conform to the existing levels at that point.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 29 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386 84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA,

OFFICE:

No. 701 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of

MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.

Special attention is called to this Company's

GRADUATING POLICY,

An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES

All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m

Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888'24

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888 24
INCOME FOR 1870,	LOSSES PAID IN 1869,
$810,000.	$144,908 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5.500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 28

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HASSLER'S
GRAND MILITARY AND ORCHESTRAL
(INAUGURAL)
CONCERT MATINEES.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 1, 1870,
commencing at 3½ o'clock precisely.
POPULAR MUSIC. POPULAR PRICES.
SIXTY
FIRST-CLASS SOLO INSTRUMENTALISTS.

Admission 50 cents. Package of three tickets, $1. Family Circle (entrance on Locust street), 25 cents. Proscenium Boxes, $5. Balcony Boxes, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Academy of Music, principal music stores, and office of Hassler Brothers, No. 214 South Eighth street. 9 26 tf

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ½ to 8 o'clock.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 26,
and Every Night till further notice, Lester Wallack's 5 act Local Comedy.
CENTRAL PARK;
OR, THE HOUSE WITH TWO DOORS.
with every scene new,
Brilliant music,
and Great Cast of Characters by
MRS. JOHN DREW AND COMPANY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE BEGINS AT 7:45. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Sept. 29, The Management take great pleasure in announcing an engagement, postively limited to
TWO WEEKS,
with the great American artiste,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
her last prior to departure for Europe, who will perform her wonderful impersonation of
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE,
in C. W. Tayleure's Grand Moral Drama of
EAST LYNNE.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
E. L. DAVENPORT.....Lessee and Manager.
RETURN OF THE FAVORITES!
W. H. LINGARD,
ALICE DUNNING,
and the entire Comedy Company, commencing
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 3,
for a short season.
Sale of Tickets will commence Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, at the Box Office of the Theatre. 9 29 tf

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.
WALNUT Street, above Eighth.

THIRTEEN THOUSAND PERSONS
visited this popular Temple of Amusement during the past week, to witness seven performances,
NEW ATTRACTIONS
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
First appearance of
MISS LIZZIE KELSEY,
the dashing and charming vocalist.
First appearance of
MR. SYDNEY FRANKS,
the champion London Comic.
THE BEAUTIFUL BLONDES
in the New Can-Can.
GREAT MINSTREL COMPANY.
COURT OF BEAUTY BALLET TROUPE,
Two Grand Ballets, Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Local Sketches, Etc.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, Eleventh Street, above Chesnut.

THE FAMILY RESORT.
Established in 1862.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S
MINSTRELS,
The Great Star Troupe of the World.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Presenting to the

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1870.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

The chance that Germany will retain possession of the old German provinces of Alsace and Lorraine becomes almost a certainty since the capture of Toul, the surrender of Strasburg, and the prolonged distractions of France. Already it is said that arrangements are being made to treat them as German federal provinces, and to provide for their representation in the German Parliament, and the work of annexation is progressing as rapidly and methodically as if Americans had charge of it, and Indian reservations or a slice of Mexico, instead of French soil, constituted the territory under treatment. While the French Government avows its determination not to surrender one foot of land or one stone of fortresses, it is powerless to resist the invading armies, and its best hope is to protract the defense of the best fortified capital in the world. Its hold upon public confidence is neither strong enough to conclude a binding peace nor to provide means to wage effective war, and the Germans are apparently adopting the policy of taking what they think most useful to their future interests and protection, with the intention of holding it whether a verbal treaty is or is not negotiated. If they are not to be reimbursed for their war expenditures by appropriations from the French treasury, they will repay themselves by territorial acquisitions, and if no authorities spring up who are willing and competent to make an amicable settlement they will settle the dispute according to their own liking, somewhat after the fashion we adopted in the war against the Rebellion.

The danger attending this programme arises from the possibility of a reaction, or such an accumulation of military strength as will enable France to return blow for blow and insult for insult with superadded interest. This the Germans seem to anticipate as a matter of course, whether they make a verbal treaty or not; and it is against this reaction that they wish to secure now, in the hour of their triumph, the best possible safeguards. Whether it will come this year, next year, or ten years hence, and whether it will be comparatively weak, very powerful, or irresistible, are unsolved problems of the future; but that it will come sooner or later Germany fully expects, and her rulers are apparently determined to hold Alsace and Lorraine as barriers against the contemplated outbursts of French fury.

Hopeless and desperate as the prospects of France now appear, she has still left great wealth and millions of men, and if she could be reinspired by a resolution as terrible as that which was born of the disorders and despair of her first revolution, she would speedily become a formidable foe. For this and all other eventualities, the practical annexation of Alsace and Lorraine is the present German prescription. Paris, too, is threatened as part of the same policy of either extorting a peace or obtaining a tangible security against future attacks.

But we scarcely believe that the Germans desire or intend to seriously injure that magnificent city. Their leaders seem reluctant to bombard or to assault it, and their hopes of gaining possession of it seem to be based on the expectation that it will surrender, on account of internal commotions or lack of food and supplies. Meanwhile the investment keeps a vast French force locked up as closely as Bazaine is confined in Metz, while the invaders are free to march where they please.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE EX-EMPRESS.

Some of our contemporaries have been in dulging in rather harsh criticism on Queen Victoria because she failed to show any marked attentions to the ex-Empress of the French in the day of her misfortune. We are totally unable to see the justice of these criticisms, which altogether ignore the official position of Queen Victoria, and appear to imagine that Eugenie and Victoria are exactly upon the same footing as they were a few years ago when the latter was a guest at the Tuileries. The censorious remarks of some of the English journals, who are always eager to find fault with the Queen, have had the effect of inducing her to write a letter of condolence to the ex-Empress, a proceeding on the part of the Queen that was certainly injudicious, whatever the motives may have been that inspired it. The ex-Empress of the French is not a private person who has by a sudden misfortune fallen from a position of great wealth to one of poverty; and the treatment she may receive from those who were her equals a few months ago cannot be regulated by the standards of courtesy that hold in private life. The downfall of the Bonaparte family has been political, and neither the Emperor nor his wife can claim the same attentions from the crowned heads of Europe now that they could when they sat upon the throne of France. It only needs a moment's reflection for some of the indignant journalists who have been finding fault with the Queen to convince themselves that any marked attentions to the ruined imperial family by the sovereign of Great Britain would be construed by the present government and a large number of the people of France as a deliberate affront to them, and the letter of condolence which the Queen has written to satisfy some of her critics will undoubtedly be commented upon in very unfavorable terms in France, and will serve to intensify the anti-British feeling that already exists. So long as Eugenie was Empress of France, she was entitled to certain personal as well as official attentions, to which she has no claim whatever at present; and Queen Victoria, whether she admired Louis Napoleon and his wife or not, was obliged to receive them as her guests, and to accept of their hospitalities in her official capacity, so long as they occupied the official position they did. It would be just as proper to censure the Queen for not paying marked attentions to Mrs. Lincoln when that lady visited England a few years ago as it is to blame her for her want of personal cordiality towards Madame Bonaparte. Indeed, on personal grounds Mrs. Lincoln was perhaps entitled to greater consideration than the ex-Empress, for after having filled a splendid position as the wife of the President of the United States, she found herself reduced to poverty, while, if report speaks the truth, the Bonaparte investments outside of France will be much more than sufficient to support the Emperor and his family in a style of splendor in some degree proportionate to their former greatness.

So far as Queen Victoria's conduct towards the ex-Empress is concerned, we really are unable to see that she is open to blame, as any attempt on her part to treat the deposed Bonapartes as if they were still in the same position they were when she was their guest at the Tuileries would be looked upon by both France and Prussia with displeasure.

THE STATE OF FRANCE.

If we would know the state of confusion and dismay into which France has been precipitated we must take up her provincial journals as well as those of the capital. Thus in the Cherbourg paper of the 15th inst. we read:—

"The Prussians are under the walls of Paris; the capital of the civilized world is about to be given up to all the horrors of a siege. At the same time the Italians enter Rome, and behind the Vistula 800,000 Cossacks are ready to advance. Thus all Europe, morally, intellectually, and politically, gives way, to return to barbarism. At the summit of their luxury and refinements, with innumerable armies and prodigious engines of war, the modern nations think only of cutting their own throats, in order to make the continent a vast desert, as did the people who built Thebes, Memphis, Babylon, and Nineveh."

After this utterance of sounding words we have another article crying aloud for a "League of the Provinces" and a "decentralization" of the Government. Paris must no longer be France. Even the Paris papers say so, as quoted in the Cherbourg journal. It is recommended to form five "circonscriptions," much in the nature of our States, each governed by an administrator, or lieutenant-general, and so forth.

But in a third article we have "a fixed fact," under the head "*Un Calcul Effrayant.*" This "frightful calculation" gives the number of hectares of land under cultivation which have been rendered useless by the enemy for the present and coming year. What with crops destroyed, seeding prevented, and cattle taken, the loss upon ten and a half millions of acres (to use our own terms) is set down at *eight hundred and fifty-five millions of dollars.*

But what is even that to the spoliation of Paris? We may well deprecate what seems a probable sequence. But we must stand still, and remember that as the old cities were giants in wickedness, and for that cause were swept away by a retributive Providence, so it may be that Paris, which has long been the chief seat of all the vices which infest the civilized world (and in that sense alone is the vaunted "capital"), may find that her hour, at least to some extent, is now come.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ D E P A R T M E N T
FOR
READY-MADE CLOTHING.

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☞ NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—
On and after SATURDAY, October 1, 1870,
THE NEW YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS COMPANY
will receive and forward goods, money, valuable packages, etc., to all points in New York and Eastern States, and Canadas.

Particular attention paid to collection of bills, drafts, and notes.

E. W. GUINDON,
General Superintendent.

G. A. FULLER, President.

Office, Philadelphia, No. 631 CHESNUT Street,

C. A. OAKMAN, Agent,
9 19 mwthtG1 No. 631 CHESNUT Street.

☞ THE GREAT WHISKY ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS CITY.—H. M. DALY'S great whisky warerooms are located at No. 222 South FRONT Street and No. 139 DOCK Street. The building, which is probably the largest of its kind in the United States, is five stories high, and runs through from Front to Dock street, a distance of at least 215 feet. Whiskies of the rarest and purest brands are stored on every floor of this huge structure, and the seeker after the genuine article can there find Bourbon of old date, wheat ditto, and that champion of all whiskies, the Golden Wedding. It is of some importance to the liquor merchants of this and other cities to know that Mr. Daly's stock embraces the productions of the celebrated distilleries belonging to Thomas Moore & Son, Joseph S. Finch & Co., and Thomas Moore. Their whiskies are always made from the best grains, double copper distilled and put up in seasoned, heavily-charred, iron-bound barrels. As agent, therefore, of these well-known firms, Mr. Daly justly claims that he can supply the trade with the finest whisky in the market, and in the *original packages* as received *direct from the manufacturers.* This he will vouch for, and this is a point which deserves the notice of all purchasers. 9 13tuths26t

☞ STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, Societies, etc. etc. Having the largest assortment of Slides in the city, I have unequalled facilities for giving these delightful entertainments. Constantly receiving new pictures.
Engagements may be now made by inquiring of
W. MITCHELL McALLISTER,
No. 728 CHESNUT Street,
9 22 thstuim Second story.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the IRONTON RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of President and five Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office at Ironton, Lehigh county, Pa., on MONDAY, October 10, next, at 1 o'clock P. M. CHARLES STEWART WURTS,
9 26 mthst* Secretary.

☞ LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will begin on MONDAY, October 3. Introductory Lecture by Hon. J. I. CLARK HARE, at 3 o'clock P. M. 9 23 3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ GRAND MASS MEETING!

THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS!

HONESTY. ECONOMY.

"AS GOES MAINE SO GOES PENNSYLVANIA."

THE REPUBLICAN CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA; THE FRIENDS OF OUR

NATIONAL AND STATE ADMINISTRATIONS,

and who have sympathized with them in

MAINTAINING THE UNION

and in settling

FAIRLY AND PERMANENTLY

the questions which threatened its destruction, and all who

ACQUIESCE IN THEIR SETTLEMENT

as necessary to the

PEACE AND PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY,

and to the

AVOIDANCE OF FURTHER CONFUSION AND TURMOIL,

WILL MEET IN

MASS MEETING

AT

BROAD AND MARKET STREETS,

ON

SATURDAY EVENING, OBTOBER 1,

to seek means to insure

SUCCESS AT THE APPROACHING ELECTION,

TO PROVIDE AGAINST FRAUD,

and to announce and discuss the measures which the

GREAT REPUBLICAN PARTY,

HAVING SETTLED RECONSTRUCTION,

now propose for fostering the

BUSINESS INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY,

for the

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY,

for the

REDUCTION OF TAXATION

and a simultaneous

REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT,

for securing a

SOUND BUT PLENTIFUL CURRENCY,

and an eventual

SAFE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS,

and for effecting a thorough

REFORM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE,

THAT

ECONOMY AND INTEGRITY

shall supersede

EXTRAVAGANCE AND FRAUD

in every Department of Government.

LET THIS MEETING BE AN OVERWHELMING ONE!

Let our citizens show by their presence that they disapprove all

WRANGLING ABOUT RECONSTRUCTION,

now that it is a

FIXED FACT,

and when our

MATERIAL INTERESTS DEMAND ATTENTION!

ALL ARE INVITED TO LABOR FOR THE GOOD OF ALL!

NATIVE AND ADOPTED CITIZENS,

RICH AND POOR,

THE CAPITALIST AND THE ARTISAN,

THE MERCHANT AND THE MECHANIC,

THE MANUFACTURER, THE LABORER, AND

THE PROFESSIONAL MAN, ARE

ALL INTERESTED!

Let all come and strive for the general welfare.

LET THE PEOPLE SUPPORT THE FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE.

The following distinguished and eloquent speakers will address the meeting:—

Hon. J. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General United States.
Hon. JOS. R. HAWLEY, ex-Governor of Connecticut.
Hon. JOHN SCOTT, U. S. Senator.
Hon. SIMON CAMERON, U. S. Senator.
Hon. JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. H. BUCHER SWOPE.
Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY.
Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL.
Hon. LEONARD MYERS.
Hon. HENRY D. MOORE.
Hon. JOHN COVODE, Chairman State Central Committee.
Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
General HENRY H. BINGHAM.
Hon. MORTON McMICHAEL.
Hon. BENJAMIN HUCKEL.
Hon. ALFRED C. HARMER.
Hon. A. WILSON HENSZEY.
General JOSHUA T. OWEN.
Colonel WILLIAM B. MANN.
General HORATIO G. SICKEL.
AND OTHERS.

A GRAND AND MOST MAGNIFICENT

DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,

under the superintendence of

PROFESSOR JACKSON,

will be given

PREVIOUS TO AND AT THE CLOSE OF THE MEETING.

By order of the Republican City Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL,
President.

JOHN McCULLOUGH, } Secretaries.
MARSHALL C. HONG, }

9 26 CHARLES W. RIDGWAY,
Chairman of Committee on Public Meetings.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE,
Corner of SEVENTEENTH Street and MONTGOMERY Avenue.

The Autumn Course of Lectures will commence Monday, October 3, 1870, at 7½ o'clock, and be continued every evening in the following order:—
Monday, 7½ o'clock, Chemistry, Prof. Deale, M. D.
Tuesday, 7½ o'clock, Palæontology, Prof. Wagner.
Wednesday, 7½ o'clock, Anatomy and Physiology, Prof. Townsend, M. D.
Thursday, 7½ o'clock, Astronomy, Prof. Risley, M. D.
Friday, Natural Philosophy, Prof. Mills, M. D.
Saturday, 7½ o'clock, Elocution, Prof. Shoemaker.
All are invited, male and female. Admission free.
The best mode of approach is by the Fifteenth street cars to Columbia avenue, and return by same route. 9 29 thfm3t

☞ WATER SUPPLY TO GERMANTOWN.

The pool from which Germantown receives its supply of water is alarmingly low, and becoming depleted with such rapidity that it is possible Germantown will be left entirely without water in two or three days.

The most rigid economy is positively necessary and earnestly enjoined upon all the citizens supplied from the Germantown works.

FREDERICK GRAFF,
9 27 3t Chief Engineer Water Department.

☞ TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.
It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.
TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 thstu5 No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

☞ HOW TO KILL OWLS.—COMMENCE BY slowly walking around the tree where the owl is perched. In his anxiety to watch your movements he turns his head, forgetting to turn his body at the same time. The consequence is, in a short time he wrings his neck off. We get this novel recipe from J. C. HANCOCK, Esq., the well-known dealer in Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal, at the northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. This Coal depot is one of the largest and best arranged of any in our city, and the liberal patronage bestowed upon it is an unfailing evidence of the high appreciation in which it is held. Call on Hancock once, and you become a regular customer. 9 9 3m4p

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$15 Fine Fall Suit for Fifteen Dollars.
$15 Coat, Waistcoat and Pants, only $15.
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$15
$15

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WHITE CHEVIOT.

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Style, Fit, and Work Guaranteed.

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9 17 stuth3m

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NO TOILET COMPLETE WITHOUT DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER. 9 3 4pom

TO THE

ODD FELLOWS

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

I notice in some of the newspapers that

Mr. WM. M. BUNN

is charged with having presented and voted for at the last session of the Legislature a bill to extend Diamond street, thereby cutting through the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

Now, Mr. Bunn is a member of Chosen Friends Lodge, No. 100, and has been a member of the lodge for six years. I am a member of the same lodge, and, as a brother Odd Fellow, I deemed it my duty to look this matter up before condemning Mr. Bunn. I procured a copy of the Journal of the last House of Representatives, and, lo! to my surprise, I find that Mr. Bunn's is the only name that appears in the record as opposing the bill. The following is the record of the bill:—It was presented by James Miller, January 26, reported from committee by Mr. Hill, of Lycoming, February 9. On the 23d of February, when the bill was upon its final passage, it was denounced by Mr. Bunn as an infamous measure, and one that if it would become a law would destroy the cemetery and desecrate the graves of thousands of the dead. Mr. Bunn asked the House to defeat the bill, and presented remonstrances from the cemetery company against it. The bill was voted down, no other member of the House talking against it but Mr. Bunn. On the following Monday evening, February 28, before Mr. Bunn reached the Capitol, as soon as the House convened, Mr. Stokes, seconded by Mr. Cloud, moved that the House reconsider their former action and pass the bill, which was done without a call of the yeas and nays. Now where were all the other members from Philadelphia who claim that they were opposed to this bill? The record shows in black and white that Mr. Bunn defeated the bill, and while he was unavoidably absent the bill was reconsidered and passed, and no one as much as called the yeas and nays. Now it certainly is very wrong, since Mr. Bunn was the only champion of the Odd Fellows, for his opponent to put him in a position contrary to the position the record shows that he took; it will do Mr. Laws no good; the calumny will recoil upon the calumniator. I have the record at my house, and I invite all my brother Odd Fellows to call and examine for themselves, and I defy Mr. Laws or anybody else to prove that what is set forth in this communication is untrue.

BENTON O. SEVERN,
No. 910 Marshall Street,
Philadelphia.

We, the undersigned members of the Order of Odd Fellows, hereby certify that we have examined the record, and the facts set forth in the above are true:—

JAMES HAYDOCK, Paradise Lodge, No. 127.
WM. B. SEVERN, Chosen Friends Lodge, No. 100.
B. O. SEVERN, Chosen Friends Lodge, No. 100.
JESSE NEAL, Penn Lodge, No. 26.
G. PETERMAN, Northern Liberty Lodge, No. 17.
H. HERIGES, Northern Liberty Lodge, No. 17.
C. H. KURTZ, Northern Liberty Lodge, No. 17.
CHAS. SINER, Neptune Lodge, No. 354.
ANTHONY HUVER, America Lodge, No. 25.
GEO. HAWKES, Purity Lodge, No. 325.
GEO. HALLER, Robert Morris Lodge, No. 29.
SAMUEL T. PAUL, Penn Lodge, No. 26.
JAMES MILLIGAN, Richmond Lodge, No. 240.
C. EISENHARDT, Mount Olive Lodge, No. 375.
T. CLARK, Richmond Lodge, No. 240.
WM. M. LOCKARD, Mount Olive Lodge, No. 375.
JOHN H. JEFFRIES, Improvement Lodge, No. 344.
EDWIN HELLYER, Improvement Lodge, No. 344.
JAS. H. McBRIDE, Improvement Lodge, No. 344.
C. J. SHOEMAKER, Aurora Lodge, No. 465.
WM. J. GUEST, Aurora Lodge, No. 465.
JAMES LE SAGE, Aurora Lodge, No. 465.
E. B. AUSTIN, Purity Lodge, No. 325.
J. H. VANDEGRIFF, Purity Lodge, No. 325.
ENOCH SINCLAIR, Paradise Lodge, No. 27.
JOHN A. LOUGHRIDGE, Paradise Lodge, No. 127.
CHARLES STERN, Jefferson Lodge, No. 12.
MICHAEL BRADLEY, Jefferson Lodge, No. 12.
EDWARD BOYD, Kensington Lodge, No. 11.
W. SWOPE, Harmony Lodge, No. 16.
E. GALLAGHER, Harmony Lodge, No. 16.
ISAAC ROBERTS, Fidelity Lodge, No. 138.
DAVID BICKLEY, Fidelity Lodge, No. 138.
L. GREENTREE, Star of America Lodge, No. 52.
GEO. L. DIETZ, Conocksink Lodge, No. 383.
SAMUEL BEVAN, Amity Lodge, No. 19.
Past Grand H. C. ALLMAN, Lodge No. 13.
Past Grand S. B. MURPHY, Lodge No. 146.
AMBROSE SIMPSON, Lodge No. 926.
Past Grand WM. KING, Lodge No. 405.
WM. C. ZANE, Lodge, No. 146.
J. W. FLOYD, Lodge No. 146.

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Already in store, for sale, a complete assortment of
The Finest Imported
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DOMESTIC CIGARS,
Which we offer by the box as low as possible.

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SUCCESSOR TO
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
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FINEST OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE,
GENUINE MOCHA COFFEE,
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AT
JAMES R. WEBB'S,
S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,
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NEW 1870 SPICED SALMON
IN LARGE CANS AT $1·50 PER CAN.
WHITE BRANDY FOR PRESERVING,
PURE SPICES, ETC.
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
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A large and carefully selected stock of
Fall and Winter Dry Goods,
Embracing Every Variety of DESIGN and FABRIC.
Our purchases being made ENTIRELY for CASH, we are enabled to offer special inducements to customers. 9 24 stuth4p3m

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The subscribers are prepared to supply Families, Hotels, Schools, etc., with every variety of
BLANKETS
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
PERKINS & CO.,
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STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metel Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
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GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply.
GOULD & FISCHER,
Successors to J. E. Gould,
No. 923 CHESNUT St., No. 1018 ARCH ST.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. WM. G. FISCHER (now in the Piano and Organ Business, No. 1018 ARCH and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street), has this day become a partner of J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 9 16 tf

HATS.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.

AUTUMN STYLES.

JONES & TEMPLE,
HAT MANUFACTURERS,
No. 929 CHESNUT STREET,
Are now prepared to exhibit the NEW STYLES of Gentlemen's Hats for the Autumn of 1870. 9 27 5trp

DREXEL & CO.,
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American and Foreign Bankers.
Issue Letters of Credit for Travellers, entitling the holders to draw on LONDON, PARIS or BASLE, Switzerland. Also, available throughout the United States.
Draw at sight and by telegraph on SATHER & CO., San Francisco.
Deal in Gold and Government and other Securities.
Receive Gold and Currency deposits subject to draft at sight.
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.*, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

POLITICAL.

Address of the State Central Committee of the Republican Party of Pennsylvania.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT STREET.—PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29, 1870.—The Republican State Central Committee presents to the people of Pennsylvania with great pride and pleasure its political record since the committee last addressed them.

The Republican party is the party of progress, political advancement, and the dissemination of knowledge among men.

The Democratic party is the party of obstruction, and of resistance to the onward march of an advancing civilization.

The former emblazons on its banners the motto, "The greatest good to the greatest number," embracing in its philanthropy the welfare of our fellow-men. The latter would reserve its beneficence to a single race.

The first seeks to advance and promote the wealth, happiness, and comfort of American citizens in preference to others; the second aims to promote the interests of foreigners in preference to those of our own people.

With such broad differences of political faith, the action of the two parties is in accordance therewith.

The Democratic party, wedded to slavery and seeking to perpetuate its power through that institution, had well-nigh destroyed the integrity of the Union. To the Republican party was left the task of restoring it.

Through a series of years, since the Democratic rebellion was crushed, the Republican party has been industriously endeavoring to heal the wounds that Democracy had made, and by Congressional action last session, the last of the States that remained out of the Union were admitted into its paternal fold. We have now an undivided Union, with every State in the full enjoyment of its political privileges as a member thereof, notwithstanding the Democratic resistance to such a happy consummation.

The emancipation proclamation and the fourteenth amendment gave to an entire race privileges as American citizens which they had not heretofore possessed, upon the Jeffersonian principle of the equality of man, but Southern Democracy sought to nullify their influence even at the expense of its own political power.

This obstructive action of the Democracy necessitated the passage of the fifteenth amendment, conferring the right to vote on all American citizens, "without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude;" but the Southern Democracy endeavored to destroy the beneficent provisions of the amendment by fraud and violence. Hence came the necessity of the act to enforce the provisions of the fifteenth amendment. Both to the amendment and the act to enforce it the Democratic party gave its undisguised and unqualified opposition, and still, in an open and unhesitating manner, denounces that amendment, made under constitutional forms, as unconstitutional and of no effect.

This disorganizing policy it pursues throughout the Union with a view to unite the old pro-slavery feeling of the South with the standstill policy of the Northern Democracy, in the vain hope that such an unhallowed coalition may result in once more gaining the reins of national political power. In this hope it will be surely disappointed, for no friend of equal rights and equality before the law, and no voter of that race which has been enfranchised by the liberal and enlightened action of the Republican party, can ever give his support to a party whose political policy is so retrogressive as is that of the Democratic party.

Ever anxious to relieve the people from the burdens of an oppressive taxation, resulting from our efforts necessary to crush out a Democratic rebellion, the Republican party has sought to adjust the internal revenue laws so as to afford immediate relief to all classes of the people.

It has abolished all the special taxes that were so irritating and annoying, and now the merchant and manufacturer, the lawyer, the doctor, the farmer, and men in most other occupations, can pursue their avocation without receiving visits from the tax gatherer. There now remains a tax only on a few articles, such as liquor, tobacco, stamps, bank dividends, and one or two other things, which belong to the class of luxuries rather than of necessities.

The delicate question of so adjusting the duties on imports as to afford the best possible protection to our American manufacturers and their laborers against the low wages and cheap capital of Europe was most carefully considered by the Republican majority in Congress, and in spite of the hostility of the Democracy, an act was passed carefully discriminating between those articles which we could not manufacture or produce and those which we could, and affording adequate protection to the latter, and admitting the former at low rates or free of duty.

In the controversy over this act the Democratic party was always in unison with the foreign free-traders, and gave its whole influence to the interests of foreign manufacturers and importers, and against the American laborer.

By this reduction of the internal revenue and income taxes, and the duty on imports, the Republican party has relieved the people of burdens to the estimated amount of eighty millions of dollars per annum.

In addition to this, it has reduced the army roll to a considerable extent, and the expenses of the army and navy several millions per annum.

The public debt has been its especial care. By a careful husbanding of the resources of the people, by exacting a rigid accountability from all persons employed in the Revenue Department, by a closer collection of the tax on whisky and tobacco, by a prosecution of defaulters and violators of the revenue laws, it has managed to secure to the Treasury millions of money that, under a prodigate Democratic administration, were allowed to go into the hands of dishonest office-holders. By this economy and vigilance the revenues have been greatly augmented, and the results may be seen in the extinction of one hundred and sixty millions of the public debt since the present administration came into power. This reduction may be still further increased when a prosperous state of the money market, now disturbed by European wars, may enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the public debt at a lower rate of interest, as is provided by a law of the last session.

The development of the unsettled public domain by a judicious and prudent policy of land grants to railroads has resulted in the binding together of the two extremes of the republic, opened the way for settlers to penetrate to the mines, and developed the vast mineral resources of the nation that hitherto were inaccessible and valueless; saved many millions annually in the cost of army transportation, and ended the costly Indian wars wherever the "iron horse" penetrated. As soon as such of these great avenues of commerce as are necessary for the full present development of the country to settlers shall have been completed, a still closer husbanding of the lands for actual settlers will obtain, and every head of a family in the nation will be enabled to get a homestead free of expense, save office fees, within reach of a market for the products of his industry.

Along these railroads, by an act of the last session of Congress, every soldier who served ninety days in the Union army during the late Rebellion and was honorably discharged, can now have his 160 acres under the homestead laws, a privilege denied to others, and which will afford him a chance of a comfortable home along these great highways of the nation.

In prosecuting to a successful termination these great and beneficial public measures, the Republican party, ever attached to the interests of the people, was always met by the hostile opposition of the Democratic party, which seems to have no sympathy with the interests of the masses, but to be ruled by the wishes of foreign manufacturers and the importers of the great commercial cities.

Holding it as a cardinal principle of Republican faith that a Government should prefer the welfare of its own people to that of other nations, the Republican party, both in its State and National legislation, has kept that end constantly in view, and labored faithfully to promote it; and, despite of the clamor of the free-trade Democracy, who wish to flood the country with cheap goods until their foreign friends can obtain the American market by destroying American manufactures, with a view to then advancing prices to suit themselves, as they have hitherto done, the Republican party declares its unintermitting resistance to free trade, and its determined persistence in the advancement and protection of American labor.

With these views concerning the protection of the interests of the people, with a determination to still further reduce taxation and the expenses of the Government, with a funding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest, and a stringent collection of the public revenues, the Republican party will add to its unsurpassed and brilliant record an example of successful administration such as the nation has not heretofore seen.

It commends itself to the unbiassed judgment of all lovers of their country, and claims that it is entitled to the support of every true American citizen.

While the National Administration has been thus successful in administering the political and financial affairs of the General Government, the administration of our State affairs has not been less satisfactory.

Large amounts of outstanding dues have been collected and the taxes have been reduced, and there has been paid of the public debt of the State eight and a quarter millions of dollars since the termination of the war. With careful management under Republican rule the day is not far distant when the whole public debt of the State will be extinguished, and the people relieved from all taxation excepting so much as may be necessary for the ordinary administration of State affairs.

With such records the committee feels that it may be proud; and although there may be no exciting State or National questions prominently before the people, yet with the well-known hostility of the Democracy to the American principles and the policy of Republicanism, it urges every Republican to earnest action at the coming election.

Every member gained by the Democracy in our State or National Legislature will be an encouragement to that party to pursue their disastrous measures, and will discourage and dishearten Republicans; while every member gained by the Republicans will strengthen their hands in doing good for the people.

Let all dissensions, then, wherever they may be in our ranks, be healed. Let every candidate consider himself a representative having the care of the party interests rather than of his own, and let private wishes and personal aspirations give way to the public good. By divisions we occasion bitterness of feeling that will not be soon allayed; we defeat our candidates and elect those who are hostile, as we believe, to the best interests of the country.

Let personal feelings everywhere be sacrificed on the altar of our country's welfare; let us be united, for "in union there is strength," and we shall show results at the election that will gratify every one who has at heart the welfare of the State and nation and strengthen the Republican party, which has thus far been so great a success.

Pennsylvania must maintain her Republican majority in Congress, or her dearest interests will be ruthlessly sacrified.

The next Legislature is charged with the duty of apportioning the State for Legislative and Congressional purposes, giving it an importance which occurs only once in seventy years, and the loss of Pennsylvania now will, in all probability, occasion the loss of her electoral vote to the Republican candidate for President in 1872, and a Democratic Legislature, if elected, will so apportion the State as to prevent the Republican party from regaining the positions they have held so triumphantly for the last six years. Let only those who were loyal and true during the Rebellion be trusted now, and the world will see that a free republic cannot die.

Let no feeling of confidence or apathy as to the result keep a Republican voter from attendance at the polls at an early hour upon election day, and a victory as glorious and as complete as greeted you last October will again crown your efforts.

JOHN COVODE, Chairman.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE, with Mr. E. L. Davenport as lessee and manager, will be reopened on Monday evening next by the Lingard troupe, who will appear in comediettas and new local sketches. The Lingards will be succeeded by Mad'lle Fanny Janauschek, supported by Messrs. F. W. Robinson, Mark Smith, and a star company. Mad'lle Janauschek's opening performance will be an English version of *Deborah*, after which the great German actress will appear in other of her specialties. The Lingards and Janauschek will enable Mr. Davenport to open his establishment under favorable auspices, and to get it well started in the favor of the public previous to the first of November, when the regular season will commence with a carefully selected company. It is Mr. Davenport's intention to produce a series of plays in first-class style, both as to acting and appointments, and with such an accomplished artist as himself at the head of affairs, the Chesnut ought to become a favorite place of resort for all lovers of dramatic art.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Lucille Western will appear this evening in *East Lynne*.

AT THE ARCH Lester Wallack's comedy of *Central Park; or, The House with Two Doors* will be performed this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of Ethiopian comicalities will be presented this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a minstrel performance will be given this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a miscellaneous programme will presented this evening.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on Saturday next, the Messrs. Hassler will give their first Military and Orchestral Concert Matinee. The programme for the occasion presents an attractive variety of popular music.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Register of Wills.

I cannot call to recollection a single instance where a private soldier has been honored with the opportunity of an election to a lucrative Row office, until our present candidate for Register of Wills, William M. Bunn, Esq., was placed in nomination. It shows that the Republican party has not forgotten those who sustained the old flag, and that while they do not forget the brave officers who so nobly did their duty in front of the enemy, they have no inclination to throw overboard any one who conscientiously did his duty, although he may not have had a chance of obtaining a commission. Mr. Bunn looks fresh and vigorous, and though his labors in campaigning may be somewhat arduous in the future, the danger through which he passed during our recent struggle with Rebellion will lend him fortitude which he otherwise would not have possessed—fortitude that cannot be thwarted by any remarks that may be made by enemies or *professed* friends when the candidate is not present. Mr. Bunn works with an energy and will which those who have not had experience cannot comprehend, and we know we are safe in predicting that he will be elected by a decisive and overwhelming majority.

CONSISTENT REPUBLICAN.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
IN STOCK AND DAILY RECEIVED,
BETTER IN MAKE, STYLE, AND FIT,
AND
LOWER IN PRICE
THAN ANY OTHER STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IN PHILADELPHIA.
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth Streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

THE STARS are attempting to imitate the moon and the moon is attempting to imitate the sun in brilliancy, but they make a miserable failure; just so with those that are attempting to imitate our $15 fall and winter suits. They are hid from view by the brilliancy of our garments, just as the sun, moon, and stars are obscured by a passing cloud. The public understand the dodge and are not to be deceived. Call at the old and Popular Clothing Hall of ROCKHILL & WILSON, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

"BURNT CHILDREN DREAD THE FIRE," and hence those who have tried them loathe the dirty hair coloring preparations with which the market is deluged. But in PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, their most sanguine expectations will be realized. Gray hairs take any shade of brown or black under its operation. Sold by druggists.

PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, etc., is a safe, reliable, and harmless remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system; gives rest to the mother and health to the child.

THE OLD DOMINION SAUCE is used in preference to all others by the principal hotels and restaurants in this city. It is sold by the gallon at the manufactory, corner Arch and Water streets.

HEBNER'S DINING SALOON, No. 43 South Second street. Ten additional waiters in attendance to-day to accommodate the rush for heavy dinners at light prices.

THE model Upholstery Store of Philadelphia, ALBERTSON & CO.'S, No. 1435 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

FIELD—ELLIOT.—On September 28, 1870, by the Rev. E. R. Beadle, D. D., THOMAS Y. FIELD, Major U. S. Marine Corps, and MAGGIE M. ELLIOT, youngest daughter of the late Hugh Elliot.

DIED.

HOEFLICH.—On Tuesday morning, the 27th instant, CATHARINE HOEFLICH, widow of Samuel Hoefich, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 712 North Ninth street, on Friday afternoon, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS,
Engraved in new and handsome styles.
FINE STATIONERY.
Arms, Monograms, Illuminating, Etc.
DEEKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 15 tuths3rp PHILADELPHIA.

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BISMARCK DRINKS PURE WATER.
Our Fritz Drinks Filtered Water.
Louis Napoleon Will Not Poison Himself with Muddy Water.
All American citizens should preserve their health by drinking nothing but the pure limpid water that has passed through
SCHARFF & WOOD'S
Patent Filter and Cooler.
Why! suffer with the Gravel caused by mud?
Why! suffer with Griping Pains caused by drinking Ice water, when by having your water filtered and cooled as nature filters and cools the pure Spring water, you may avoid these ills?
The Schuylkill water is rendered impure by the numerous factories, coal oil refineries, stinks, slaughter houses, dye works, etc. etc., which cluster on its banks.
By forcing this impure water through SCHARFF & WOOD'S PATENT FILTER AND COOLER
It is rendered as pure as the waters that run from the mountain rills.
The expense is nothing in comparison to the benefit derived from its use.
In one season it will pay for itself in the saving of ice: it never gets out of order, and will last a life time.
For further particulars send for a circular.
JOHN WOOD, JR., Proprietor.
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GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 327 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
THE FILTER AND COOLER can be seen in active operation at No. 529 CHESNUT Street, where its workings will be cheerfully explained. 9 1 1m4p

HOSIERY, ETC.

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S
Merino Hosiery and Underwear,
Just received, by steamer City of Brooklyn, 15 cases (900 dozens) of Cartwright & Warner's celebrated make of MERINO GOODS, embracing every description of Men's, Ladies', Boys' and Misses' wear.
COOK & BROTHER,
Importers and Retailers of Hosiery Goods,
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NEW STORE.
MRS. F. G. V. CHAMBERS,
Fancy and Staple Trimmings,
ZEPHYR GOODS, ETC.,
No. 224 South ELEVENTH Street.
Pomades, Soaps, Powders, Perfumeries, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Etc. 9 15 thstu3mrp

DRY GOODS.

SPECIALTIES.
SHEPPARD,
VAN HARLINGEN
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No. 1003 CHESNUT St.,
Solicit an Inspection
Of the following Departments of
Fine, New, Attractive,
AND
CHEAP GOODS.

Curtains and Lambrequins — REAL LACE, NOTTINGHAM, TAMBOURED MUSLIN, JACQUARD MUSLIN, FRENCH GUIPURE, Etc.
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Domestic Muslins and Sheetings — NEW YORK MILLS, WAMSUTTA, DAVOL, WILLIAMSVILLE, UTICA, HUGUENOT, PEQUOT, AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS. 9 29 thsm3t

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GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Would invite the attention of purchasers to his
ELEGANT STOCK OF SILKS, ETC.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
BROCHE AND BLANKET SHAWLS,
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
With a choice selection of NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS and LACES. The goods will be found as cheap as any other establishment. 9 29 2m
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Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of
Dress Goods
To be found in the city, and will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.
Eighth Street Emporium for
Black Silks! Black Silks!
BLACK TAFFETA.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, heavy, $1·50, $1·75, $2.
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BLACK GROS GRAIN, rich, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3, $3·50, $4, $4·50, $5.
A SPENDID ASSORTMENT OF IRISH POPLINS.
For Bargains call at
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
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Our Motto—*Small Profits and Quick Sales.*
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
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10 cases Canton Flannels, bought for cash at the very lowest market prices.
Unbleached Canton Flannels, 12½, 14, 16, 19, 20, 25, 28, 30, 33c.
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A large assortment of Blankets at the very lowest prices.
Bleached and Unbleached Sheeting Muslins.
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Bargains in Table Linens. Several job lots cheap.
Job lots of Towels under regular prices from New York auctions.
Napkins and Doylies.
Nursery Bird-eye and Bird-eye for Aprons.
BLACK SILKS—A new lot, at $1·75, $2, $2·15, $2·25, $2·50.
Black Alpacas, good goods, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, 75, 95 cents.
A cheap lot of Plaid Goods, 25c.
A cheap lot of Plaid Goods, 37½c.
Black Velveteens, 85c., $1, $1·25, up to $2·25.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Merino Undergarments, very cheap.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
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Black and Colored Sash Ribbons.
New style Ribbons for Bows, cheap.
PRICE & WOOD,
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1870 AT THORNLEY'S, 1870
A Grand Stock of Fall Goods.
We have the pleasure of offering the most complete stock of goods in our line that has EVER been opened on
SPRING GARDEN STREET.
For Variety, for Style, for Cheapness, they stand out BOLDLY in competition with any stock offered in this city.
We are enabled to sell cheap because
OUR EXPENSES ARE LIGHT,
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Our long established rules of equity by which
TIME IS SAVED,
SALES QUICK,
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We have opened a beautiful stock of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
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MOST EXCELLENT BLACK SILKS,
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BEST KID GLOVES, CORSETS, SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS.
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COAL.

$5·50.
LARGE NUT
White Ash, Pure and Clean.
Give it a Trial.
MITCHELL & WROTH'S
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HONEYBROOK LEHIGH
COAL.
FREE OF SLATE AND DUST.
2240 LBS. TO THE TON.
Office—No. 721 ARCH STREET.
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ROBERT TENER. DAVID GALBRAITH.
ANTHRACITE COAL, TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED, LEHIGH, Broken and Egg, $8·00; Stove, $8·25; LOCUST MOUNTAIN, Broken and Egg, $6·75. Stove, $6·75; SHAMOKIN and LORBERRY Nut to carters at low prices.
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Office, No. 223 DOCK Street; Yards, cor. TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Av. 8 20rp tf
ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
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Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, 724 SANSOM " 9 9 tf

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JACOB HARLEY,
No. 1320 CHESNUT Street, Phila.
Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-ware, a good assortment at
MODERATE PRICES.
Watches and Jewelry
carefully repaired. 9 15 thstu3mrp
JUST RECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF JET NECKLACES, BRACELETS, and SETS, which will be sold at very low rates. ISAAC DIXON,
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CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES.
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
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We have no store or salesrooms on Chesnut street.
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BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
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GAS FIXTURES,
CHANDELIERS,
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Of Every Design.
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GAS FIXTURES
At Reduced Rates.
Persons furnishing houses or stores will find it to their interest to deal with the Manufacturers direct. Our assortment of all kinds of Gas Fixtures cannot be equalled in the city, and we invite all those in want to call on
MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,
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Phaetons, Drags and Light Wagons
FOR
ROAD AND PARK DRIVING,
Of Superior Finish and Newest Styles.
Built to order and for sale.
Manufactory and Repository,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
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BOOTS AND SHOES.

FALL STYLES!
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN,
Made on improved Lasts, insuring Comfort, Beauty and Durability.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
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WHISKIES.
Rye, Wheat, Bourbon and Monongahela
WHISKIES,
The product of the following Distilleries:
"A. & H. S. Overholt," "Jos. S. Finch,"
"Wm. Britton & Co.," "M. Weiss & Co,"
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In store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
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Warm Air Furnaces
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Cooking Ranges,
Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Mantels, Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.
No. 111 North SEVENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 22 thstu3mrp
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THE SEA GULL.

Wanderer, whence? From earth, or air, or ocean?
Hast thou thine home 'mid clouds or on the billow?
Or from some Northern crag by sea-bird haunted,
Hangs thy wild eyrie?

Thou hast a charm to thrall mine eager fancy
More than all songsters of each brake and meadow;
Bird, shall I name thee, spirit, or a dauntless
Child of the tempest?

Whether on high thou hov'rest o'er thy nestlings,
Whilst they in callow treble shrill their hunger,
Still with o'erladen bill — a starveling mother—
Swiftly returning;

Or, spirit-like, with pinion airy-flitting,
On the glass'd wave spread'st out an ample plumage,
Changefully glancing—rosy 'neath the sunset,
White on the ocean;

Or with a prouder swoop against the darkness,
When the lashed sea-wrack howls beneath the storm-blast,
Screamest exultant, on the yeasty surges
Fearlessly brooding.

What tho' at times thou seem'st in every guisement
Lightly to gleam along the gleaming water,
Still would I deem thee, named of the sea shore,
Nature's own nurseling.

—*Temple Bar.*

CONDENSED FOOD.

From the Technologist.

There are few men to whom the world owes more than to the great chemist Liebig. Whether we follow his career in the laboratory—working amongst objects of recondite chemical research—or trace his influence upon the application of science to the practical matters of every day life, we must feel convinced that he has accomplished wonders. He may, occasionally, have made mistakes, but then, as he himself says—"Show me a man that makes no mistakes, and I will show you a man that does nothing." One of his most important contributions to the practical application of science is the utilization of the meat of the vast herds that roam the pampas of South America. His first investigations in regard to this subject, printed in 1847, had the effect to direct scientific attention to this alimentary problem. But, though the promulgation of an idea may be easy, its realization as an element in civilization is more difficult, and ten years had elapsed before Liebig's suggestions were adopted by medical practitioners. The extract of meat was at length, in 1856, incorporated into the Bavarian Pharmacopœia, whence dates its gradual introduction into all the German States. Bidder in Germany, Lassaigne in France, and Dr. Thudicum, of London, were the next to take up the idea, which had, as yet, made no popular progress, and to direct popular attention to its value. Dreamers dream and workers work; and, on the whole, the workers are quite as progressive in their way as the thinkers—the former being the hands of which the latter are the heads.

In 1862 Mr. G. C. Siebert, an engineer by profession, induced by the perusal of one of Liebig's papers on the subject, began a course of study under that eminent scientist with the intention of founding a manufactory in South America. The experiment of manufacturing for the market was, as a consequence, attempted on a large scale in Uruguay; and in November, 1864, eighty pounds of the extract—fifty of beef and thirty of mutton—were submitted for analysis, and found to be of better quality than was expected, even by the most enthusiastic advocates of the idea.

The consent of Liebig, that the extract should have the benefit of his name, was given on three conditions:—1. That it should be free from fat and gelatine. 2. That samples of every shipment should be subjected to gratuitous examination by him or his agent. 3. That it should be sold at one-half the price of its cost in Europe. So rapidly has the article increased in popularity abroad, that within the past two years there has been erected a manufactory having facilities for the preparation of 120,000 head of cattle per annum. The utensils for mincing—all the appliances, in fact—are managed by engines of large construction. The evaporation is effected in large vacuum pans, from which the air and vapor are removed by air-pumps. Dr. Seekamp, formerly one of Liebig's assistants, superintends at the mills—Dr. Max von Pettenkofer conducting the test analysis at Antwerp. Pure muscular tissue, freed from fat and bones, constitutes the stock, the animals to supply it being reared on the pampas (now subdivided into estanzeas) under the supervision of the superintendent. Animals under four years old are valueless for extract, rendering it vapid in taste and of unpleasant viscosity. Oxen from four to six years old make the best stock, though extract from the flesh of cows is milder in flavor and of lighter color, and, therefore, preferred by the extremely delicate. On the average, a fully developed animal yields ten pounds of the product, thirty-five pounds of muscular tissue being needed to produce a pound of the condensed article. Ideas evolve revolutions—a revolution without an idea being a drama without a motive; and this vast annual production of beef extract indicates that the great dietetical revolution conceived by Liebig in 1847 has begun in earnest.

Recent experiments have been instituted in Europe with a view to test the value of the condensed principle in the alimentation of armies, as, during the war, with the imperfect American extracts, experiments were tried here, though with no very flattering success. In the prosecution of these tests, according to the Prussian Minister of War, 3500 pounds were consumed with favorable results; and, of the 300,000 men in the standing army of the North German Confederation, 270,000 use the extract as a dietasy staple, at an average consumption to the regiment of a hundred pounds a month.

The Colonel of the 26th Regiment of the Magdeburg infantry gives details of the soup manufacture. Boiling the bones left after several meals in sealed caldrons (for gelatine of course) is the first operation. A liberal quantity of onions and green vegetables, with spices, is then added, and the decoction is boiled again. For 400 quarts of soup four pounds of extract is incorporated, and the ration is fixed at half a pint, which costs rather less than half a cent. The invalids of the British army consume about 15,000 pounds per annum, which, when it is remembered that the well-known aphorism, *La soupe fait le soldat*, expresses the European conviction, may be taken as evidence of the economical value of the idea in the alimentation of armies.

In the United States the subject has attracted less attention. During the war a couple of solid extracts, either containing over 50 per cent. gelatine, were used to some extent, and are (the writer is informed) still employed in the naval service.

The two solid extracts produced in this country are not economical, neither of them being offered to the consumer at less than six dollars a pound, which represents 20 pounds of muscle; while the Liebig extract imported is only four dollars a pound, and domestic only three, either representing 35 pounds of muscle. Excluding the gelatine (glue), the American producer of solid extracts demands exactly twelve dollars for that which, upon the Liebig receipt, is sold for three dollars. The gelatine is excluded, not because it is not a necessary ingredient of soup, but because it is a product too inexpensive to be incorporated. Fat is for the same reason excluded—though of course the incorporation of either would render the article subject to decomposition unless actually solidified. The so-called bouillon cakes contain, again, over 50 per cent. gelatine; while, evaporated to dry residue and tested, not one of the so-called essences of beef yield less than 60 per cent. gelatine.

The economical consideration is of course principal in the determination of the problem. If a soup-stock, better, more convenient, and more easily converted than crude beef, can be afforded at less expense, it is likely to make its way in the world. If not, it must be content with the obscurity of a mere theoretical invention. Taking the six extracts in the market, two of which are solid, it is easy to settle this question. Retail prices vary at different groceries, but, adopting a just profit, the table of comparison is:—

	Per Pound.	*Representing in Muscle.*	*At*
Fray Bentos	$4·00	35 pounds	11 18-5c.
Australian	4·00	35 pounds	11 18-35c.
La Plata	3·50	35 pounds	10c.
Texas	3·00	35 pounds	8 5-7c.
Borden's	6·00	20 pounds	30c.
Tourtelot's	6·00	20 pounds	30c.

The American (Texan) Liebig extract, it will be observed, at three dollars a pound, representing 35 pounds of muscle and 15 of market beef, reduces soup-stock to the equivalent of buying market beef at six and two-third cents. The La Plata reduces the same to rather less than eight cents a pound, and the Australian and Fray Bentos to rather less than nine cents; while crude soup-beef, with bones and fat, cannot be bought in the New York market at less than eighteen. The solid extracts mentioned in the table obviously cannot compete with market beef, which debars them from general popularity.

Those limitations, aside from exclusion of fat and gelatine, must be observed in order to fulfill the conditions of the Liebig invention. The amount of water must not exceed 21 per cent. of the whole product, but may fluctuate from 16 to 21; the ash may vary from 18 to 22 per cent.; and from 50 to 60 per cent. must be soluble in alcohol of 80. The four Liebig extracts in the market present little variation in quantitative analysis. The average table is:—

Water	18 to 20 per cent.
Ash	19 to 21 per cent.
Salts	1¼ to 1 per cent.
Alcoholic extract	57 to 59 per cent.

The qualitative analysis of condensed beef is less understood, and perhaps the most powerful agent remains to be developed. To appreciate the economical value of this idea, now on the verge of working itself out in a dietetical revolution, it must be considered that it practically nullifies the vast cost of transportation from remote points, and brings the vast and hitherto waste herds of the world to assist in the alimentation of its population-centres, and that the idea is just as applicable to milk, eggs, and vegetables as it is to meat.

The present mission of condensed food, aside from its convenience in a great city where room for storage is expensive, and the ease with which it can be prepared, transported and manipulated generally, is to be sought in the utilization of alimentary products so far from the market as to be practically non-transportable thither. Whether the day may not come when the foul and filthy meat-markets and corner groceries of New York will be wholly superseded, is a speculative question; but the equilibrium between production and consumption is undergoing a process of progressive disturbance year by year that annually increases the cost of all alimentary products. The sewers of New York, for instance, permit 4,000,000 loads of manurial product to drift seaward yearly; this 4,000,000 loads representing the city's absorption of the fertility of the soil within the limits where it is remunerative to transport the products of that fertility city-ward; and by some means this exhaustion must be corrected or prices will culminate in oppressiveness.

The condensed principle offers a present remedy, and embodies in itself the elements of a great dietical revolution which, within twenty years, will subvert the whole present philosophy of alimentation as interpreted by our butchers. As adaptation of *physique* to habitat is a law of organization, radical physical and physiological modifications will mark the coming man—a larger brain, a larger vital organism, less abdomen and glandular system, as well as rather less muscular system, and greater delicacy of contour conjoined to the prevalence of the *blonde* complexion, naturally resulting. Then, too, it will be necessary to frame a new theory of physical beauty united to the modified coming humanity of the coming century; with which deduction I leave the subject of speculative anatomy to the author of the "Resultant Man of America."

SEDAN.

Bismarck's Report to King William on the Capitulation of Sedan.

We give below the full text of the report from Count Bismarck to King William regarding the capitulation of Sedan, a summary of which has already appeared:—

DONCHERY, Sept. 2, 1870.—After I had repaired hither last evening by your Majesty's command, in order to take part in the negotiations as to the capitulation, they were interrupted till about one A. M. by the granting of time for consideration. This General Wimpffen begged for after General Moltke had firmly declared that no condition other than laying down of arms would be approved, and that the bombardment would be resumed at 9 A. M. if the capitulation were not previously concluded. Early this morning towards ten o'clock, Gen. Reille was announced to me, and he informed me that the Emperor wished to see me, and was already on his way from Sedan. The General immediately turned back in order to tell his Majesty that I was following him, and shortly afterwards, half way between here and Sedan, in the vicinity of Frenois, I found myself opposite the Emperor. His Majesty was in an open carriage, with three superior officers, and with a like number on horseback close by. Among the latter Generals Castelnau, Reille, Moskowa, who appeared wounded in the foot, and Vaubert, were personally known to me. Arrived at the carriage I dismounted, stepped up immediately to the Emperor's side, and asked his Majesty's commands. The Emperor expressed a wish to see your Majesty, apparently thinking that your Majesty was at Donchery. After I had replied that your Majesty's headquarters were at the moment three (German) miles distant, at Vendresse, the Emperor asked whether any place had been fixed in the locality whither he might repair, and, in fine, what my opinion was on the matter. I replied that I had come here when it was quite dark, the country being unknown to me, and placed at his disposal the house occupied by me at Donchery, which I would at once vacate. The Emperor accepted this, and proceeded towards Donchery, but halted about 100 paces from the Meuse bridge leading into the town, before a working-man's house standing by itself, and asked whether he could not dismount there, I sent Count Bismarck Bohlen, who, in the interim, had followed him to inspect the house, and after he had announced that its internal accommodation was very poor and narrow, but that it was free from wounded, the Emperor dismounted and directed me to follow him inside. Here, in a very small room, containing one table and two chairs, I had about an hour's conversation with the Emperor. His Majesty was extremely anxious to obtain more favorable terms of capitulation for the army. I declined to discuss this matter with his Majesty, when so purely a military question was pending between General Moltke and General Wimpffen. On the other hand I asked the Emperor whether his Majesty was inclined to negotiate for peace. The Emperor replied that, as a prisoner, he was not now in a position to do so, and on my further question by whom, in his view, the executive authority of France was at present represented, his Majesty referred me to the Government at Paris. After the clearing up of this point, which from the Emperor's letter of yesterday to your Majesty could not be certainly judged of, I perceived, and did not conceal this from the Emperor, that the situation, to-day as yesterday, offered no other practical question than the military one, and I signified the necessity which therefore rested on us of obtaining, before all things, through the capitulation of Sedan, a material pledge for the stability of the military results already achieved. I had already yesterday evening considered the question on all sides with General Moltke whether it would be possible, without prejudice to German interests, to offer more favorable conditions than those laid down, in deference to the military feeling of honor of an army which had fought well. After due consideration we had felt ourselves obliged to settle this question in the negative. When, therefore, General Moltke, who meanwhile had come from the town, went to your Majesty for the purpose of laying before you the Emperor's wishes, this was not, as your Majesty knows, with the intention of supporting them.

The Emperor then went into the open air and invited me to sit by him before the door of the house. His Majesty submitted to me the question whether it was not practicable to allow the French army to cross the Belgian frontier, in order that they might be disarmed and "interned." I had already, the previous evening, conversed on this eventuality with General Moltke. As regards the political situation, I on my side did not take the initiative, nor did the Emperor, except that he deplored the misfortune of war, and affirmed that he himself had not desired war, but had been forced into it by the pressure of public opinion in France.

Through inquiries in the place, and especially through a search by officers of the general staff, it had meantime, between 9 and 10 o'clock, been ascertained that the Chateau of Bellevue, near Frenois, was suited to the reception of the Emperor, and, moreover, was not occupied by wounded. I mentioned this to his Majesty, fixing Frenois as the place which I should propose to your Majesty for the interview, and accordingly put it to the Emperor whether his Majesty would wish to proceed thither at once, as to remain within the small workingman's cottage was inconvenient, and the Emperor would possibly require some rest. His Majesty gladly acquiesced, and I accompanied the Emperor—a guard of honor of your Majesty's body-cuirassier regiment preceding him—to the Chateau of Bellevue, where in the interim the Emperor's additional suite and equipages, the arrival of which out of the town had till then appeared uncertain, had come from Sedan. General Wimpffen also arrived, with whom, in expectation of the return of General Moltke, the discussion of the capitulation negotiations broken off yesterday was renewed by General Podnelsky, in the presence of Lieutenant Colonel Verdy and General Wimpffen's chief of the staff, both which officers drew up the protocol. I only took part in them by sketching the political and legal situation according to the explanations given me by the Emperor himself. From Count Nostiz, commissioned by General Moltke, I received the announcement that your Majesty would see the Emperor only after the conclusion of the capitulation—an intimation on which the hope on the other side of obtaining other conditions than those laid down was given up. I rode off upon this with the intention of informing your Majesty of the position of affairs towards Donchery, but on the way I met General Moltke with the text of the capitulation approved by your Majesty; and this, after we went with him to Frenois, was then accepted and signed without dispute. The conduct of General Wimpffen, as also that of the other French generals the previous night, was very becoming. That brave officer could not refrain from expressing to me his great pain at being called on, forty-eight hours after his arrival from Africa and half a day after taking the command, to subscribe his name to a capitulation so deplorable for the French nation. Want of provisions and munitions, however, and the absolute impossibility of any further defense imposed on him as a general the duty of restraining his personal feelings, as further bloodshed could not alter the situation. The concession of the release of the officers on their word of honor was accepted with warm thanks as an expression of your Majesty's intention not to overstep the limits which our political and military interests made necessary with regard to the feelings of an army which had fought bravely. To this sentiment General Wimpffen afterwards gave expression in a letter, in which he thanked General Moltke for the very considerate manner in which the negotiations were on his side conducted.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE
WEBSTER PORTABLE HEATER
STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL
For Heating Churches, Schools, Public Halls, and Dwellings.
Call and see certificates.
C. J. TYNDALE,
No. 148 S. SECOND Street.

A large assortment of beautiful Stoves, Heaters, and Ranges. Jobbing promptly attended to. Roofing, Spouting, etc. 9 14 1m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT at the N. W. corner of Forty-second street and Kingsessing avenue.
House built of brown stone, three stories, containing 16 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements—one of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M SELLERS, until 3½ P. M., at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, and in the evening at No. 500 S. FORTY-SECOND Street. 9 10tf

WEST PHILADELPHIA.
FOR SALE OR TO RENT, HANDSOME BROWN-STONE MANSARD ROOF RESIDENCES,
4114 Spruce street, possession October 10.
4116 Spruce street, immediate possession.
C. J. FELL & BRO.,
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A NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, East side of Logan Square. Replete with every convenience. Inquire at premises.
Lot 22 by 150 feet. 9 2 1m

NORTH BROAD STREET.—FOR SALE, elegant Brown Stone Residence, newly frescoed and painted, situated corner Broad and Thompson streets. Also handsome Brown Stone Residence, Broad above Master, nearly finished. Lot 50 by 200 feet. R. J. DOBBINS,
9 26 6t Ledger Building.

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS—TO RENT—The six-story Store S. W. corner of Market and Fourth streets. Has been a popular clothing house for the last twenty years.
Apply to EDW. C. WAYNE, at
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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR City Property, one of the finest FARMS in the country. R. J. DOBBINS,
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Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 24] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

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COLONNADE HOTEL,
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests

AUTUMN IN THE COUNTRY
AT THE
KITTATINNY HOUSE,
At the DELAWARE WATER GAP, Pa.,
will continue open the entire Autumn at reduced rates of board. The change of foliage commencing about the 20th of September is nowhere seen to greater perfection. Write for circulars.
W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS,
9 13 tuthstf Proprietors.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL.
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
Opens June 1. Closes October 1
Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.
TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.
The new wing is now completed.
Applications for Rooms, address
4 15 52t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

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1819 ESTABLISHED 1819
New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street,
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98 DUANE St. and 152 BROADWAY, New York.
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This old and well-known company, now in the *second half century* of its existence, is prepared, as usual, to *Dye, Cleanse* and *Finish* every variety of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's garments, and Piece Goods in their usual superior manner.
NOTE—These are our only offices. 9 20 tuths3m

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RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Le-coultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
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R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
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WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
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EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
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J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
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5 5 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by
THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY
of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by
MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—
No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.
No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.
No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.
No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.
NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.
No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land, (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot greunds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.
Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.
TERMS OF SALE.
The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.
W. L. SCHAFFER, }
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SHIPPING.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will not receive freight for Texas ports.
WILLIAM L. JAMES,
9 23 General Agent.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday October 11, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, October ——.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without change of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, October 1, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, October 1.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, October 1, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington on Friday, October 7.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
6 15 WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
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FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
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DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
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Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
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JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.
Winter rates commence December 15. 2 8 6

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Washington, Saturday, Oct. 1, at 10 A. M.
City of Baltimore (via Halifax), Tuesday, October 4, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Oct. 8, at 2 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, Oct. 15, at 9 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	39
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.;
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUTTONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 8, above Arch street, on SATURDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.
SEPTEMBER, 1870.
LEOPARD, SATURDAY, September 24.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
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LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

AFTER THE WAR.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

At the present moment it is well to be sparing of political prophecies, but there is no great rashness in adhering to the opinion that the one certain and immediate result of the Prussian victories will be a general eagerness to copy the Prussian military system in its minutest details. We have no reason to withdraw from our assertion that unless this process of literal imitation be checked the burden cast on Europe through the predatory and aggressive habits contracted by nearly all Continental States since the establishment of the second French empire will be fearfully increased. The Prussian system (it cannot be too often stated) involves a standing army, not distinguishable in any material particular from the mercenary army of France, resting on the basis of an armed nation. The instrument thus formed is of prodigious efficiency, and it is possible that the use made of it in 1866 and 1870 will prove to have been an advantage to the world, taking the world as we find it. But it rather adds to than diminishes the permanent evils which the experience of twenty years has ever shown to be inherent in the employment of mercenary armies. As was proved in 1866, the Prussian army is just as much at the disposal of the chief as the army of France, and the large number of citizens in its ranks in no way fetters or limits his discretion as to the cause for which he shall make war or the time at which he shall make it. In 1870 the cause of the King of Prussia is the cause of Germany, and he did not choose his own time for fighting; but the events occurring before our eyes prove to us that one consequence of the vast reserve created by having the nation ready armed at the back of the army is that human life is cheaper than ever, and that blood flows like water. We have not a word to say against this army as a milltary instrument, or against the purpose for which it is now used; but we do say that if Europe is to remain under that malady which the poison of vitiated public opinion has generated, and is to alternate between the cold fit of armed peace and the hot fit of war, the universal adoption of the modern Prussian system would make the periodical acute seizure more dreadful than ever.

If, indeed, the question to be settled at the peace were a question between mercenary armies and armed nations, there would be much to be said for the latter mode of provision against war. No doubt from the purely economical point of view there are great advantages in mercenary armies, if armies there must be. The fund diverted to them from the encouragement of art and the augmentation of knowledge, wealth, and comfort is utterly wasted, but it is reduced to a minimum. The principle applied to a mercenary army is merely the ordinary principle of the division of labor, securing a given result at the least possible cost of money and morality. But great mercenary armies have one fundamental vice. They are a standing temptation to rulers to employ them. On the other hand, an army which is really the nation in arms is wasteful in the highest degree. It nips industry in the very bud, and takes away from the arts of peace and from the production of wealth the agents which are most valuable just at the time when they are most valuable. But in the existing state of the world it is certainly free from the great mischief of mercenary armies. It is an unready weapon, and the king or chief who would use it has to reckon with the hesitations and the peaceful tastes of the citizens who fill its ranks. From the military point of view this was the fault of the Prussian system as devised with the view of eluding the jealous vigilance of Napoleon after the battle of Jena. To remedy it and to superinduce on the trained nation a standing army which could be employed at a moment's notice has been the labor of the present King's life; nor need we deny that in the permanent menace addressed to the continent by France there was a justification for his sustained and ultimately successful efforts. But with France out of the way, all reason for looking with complacency on the double system vanishes. If we are from time to time to have wars, and if we must have the means of making war and must submit to the comparative impoverishment which the provision of those means entails, the best fate which could probably befall the men of the present century is that there should be a general return to the plan of training and arming the whole community as was done in Prussia before King William came to the throne. If disarmament in this sense be agreed to at the peace, diplomacy will have at least done something on a par with its pretensions.

Anything is, at all events, to be preferred to the cruel burden of the double system. It is in such favor at the present moment that all its evils should be pointed out. Let us then ask ourselves whether it is not a system which none but a despotic and semi-barbarous government would keep for long in a state of efficiency. If the present war is succeeded by a prolonged peace, we may be quite sure that nations growing in wealth will not long submit both to paying for an army and to constituting an army. One ingredient in the system will assuredly grow at the expense of the other. But if the Prussian model is universally followed, it seems to us that no nation will carry the imitation further than Russia, and that none is more likely to maintain the double system after other States have allow it to fall into decay. The transformation of the military institutions of Russia, the most simiously imitative of nations, seems to us a real danger which the German successes may have behind them, and not one of those bugbears which the journals which are wedded to the interests of France have recently been parading. Those who have been predicting that a policy of collusion between Russia and Prussia will place the destinies of Europe at the mercy of those States seem to be ignorant that the press of no country has displayed such discontent at the German victories as that of Russia. Nor is this mere fanciful partisanship. It arises from the recently developed but most bitter hostility of the national party in Russia to the last vestiges of independence in the German provinces on the Baltic. It is very far from impossible that the oppression of these provinces may at the conclusion of the war become the popular German grievance, and that we may hear as much of them as we did five years ago of the more problematic injuries inflicted on the Sleswick-Holsteiners by the Danes. The addition to the fears which Europe may justly entertain of Russia appears to us to come nearly exclusively from the aptitude she will certainly show in taking home to herself the military lessons of the war, and from the tenacity with which she will probably adhere to a burdensome military system when other communities have found it intolerable. The military discoveries of civilized States have not seldom made the fortune of barbarous neighbors. There is no parallel to the discomfiture of France by the Germans closer or more modern than the victories of the Thebans and the sudden dethronement of Sparta from the military primacy of Greece. But Philip of Macedon was a student in the tactical school of Epaminondas, and there he learned the new military arts which made him master of Thebes and every other Grecian State. A plan of common disarmament would be worth any degree of diplomatic exertion if Russia can be included in it; if she cannot, it will be worth little or nothing.

THE PICTURED ROCKS OF SUPERIOR.

SCENERY OF THE GREAT LAKE.

Among the many resorts about Lake Superior, none are more attractive to the tourist than the Pictured Rocks, situated upon the south shore, some sixty miles eastward from Marquette.

From the lake, writes a tourist to the Toledo *Blade*, and at a distance, the so-called Pictured Rocks appear as a huge sea wall rising abruptly from the lake's margin, extending many miles, and varying in height from fifty to three hundred feet. Approaching nearer, we find all manner of unique formations and fantastic rocky structures, reared by Nature's hand.

There are the chimneys — tall, slender columns of rock rising among the trees, and so very like factory chimneys that one expects to see dense columns of smoke issuing therefrom.

Then comes the sail rock, composed of gigantic slabs of sandstone, rising seventy-five feet above the water. This is a few rods into the lake, entirely detached from the main cliff, so that when viewed from the east, at a distance, one takes it to be a schooner with sails set. The illusion is complete without the aid of imagination.

The so-called miner's castle bears a strong likeness to some ancient structure of knightly days. Lofty towers, solid walls, doorways, embrasures, all lend so much the appearance of an old Norman castle that we quite naturally gaze about in quest of a grim, mail-clad knight who, after the most orthodox story-book pattern, shall be equally ready to welcome us with hearty good cheer, or run his lance through our carcass.

But our Aladdin's lamp failed to bring forth even the ghost of a *genius loci*. So we sail on past mile after mile of this vast sea wall, where new beauties meet the eye at every turn, where hurrying streams dash over the cliff into the lake below, forming beautiful cascades, where fantastic walls of rock, carved, sculptured, and stained in many colors by nature's workmen—frost and storm—all serve to keep us more than interested until we reach the chapel, which is one of the main features of the Pictured Rocks.

It is quite appropriately named. A bold promontory jutting forward from the main cliff, a single mass of sandstone about one hundred and seventy by sixty feet, supported from the east side and rear by the cliff and by huge columnar masses in front and on the west side. Such is the chapel.

Viewed from the city side, it conveys the idea of some vast and ancient temple in a state of ruin and decay. Dark evergreens are mingled with column and pillar with picturesque effect. Indeed, all along the cliff from east to west, trees, mostly evergreens, crown the summit, giving a beautiful border to this rocky wall. One may enter the chapel from the rear, but the lake being calm, we may climb the rocks in front, reaching the entrance at a height of thirty or forty feet above the water.

Here we are, within a temple not made with hands. So very like a church is this huge vaulted apartment, with its pulpit and altar, all complete, that as we enter we almost expect a dapper little usher to offer his services. No wonder the Indians locate a Manitou in the chapel and in their crude way people it with ghostly forms. It only requires Grecian birth, or a location in the Holy Land, with a flimsy tissue of monkish stories thrown about it, to render the place classical.

The heavy sea beating against the base of the cliff, singing its majestic, never-ceasing anthem, fills the chapel with solemn music. It is nature's organ rivalling the grandest tones heard within some vast cathedral. The storm king with his winds and waves is the orator of this temple. The strong contrast carries us back in memory to one of the old mission buildings in California. A wild, weird sensation thrilled us throughout the night as we camped by the long-deserted mission, San Luis Rey, far down the Pacific coast. The whitewashed walls of the mission staring at us like some giant ghost, the mournful cries of the whipporwill, the grand Pacific sighing and sobbing upon the beach below as if grieving over the sides of the land which it washed, all spoke more eloquently than did the bigoted priestly fathers who once ruled that land. So we cared not that

"The Mission is more; upon its walls
The golden lizards slip, or breathless pause.
Still as the sunshine brokenly that falls
Through crannied roof and spider webs of gauze;
No more the bell in solemn warning calls—
A holier silence thrills and overawes;
And the sharp light and shadow of to-day
Outlive the mission of San Luis Rey."

The grand portal is a huge segment of rock protruding into the lake from the main sea wall, with a bold, lofty front, and a passage-way leading out upon either side so that one may row beneath the vast arch.

Imagine yourself in a room 400 feet long by 180 wide, and 150 to 200 feet in height from the water to the arched roof.

All too hastily must we tell you that to row within this grand amphitheatre where the waves play and dash about, where the ever varying shades of light picture the walls with grotesque forms, the deep emerald of the waters, the never ceasing music of the waves, the strange, unearthly reverberations of one's own voice, altogether afford a pleasure which one must experience in order to fully appreciate the beauties of the place.

Green Island lies to seaward, within easy view of the Pictured Rocks. Camping upon a bold cliff, we have before us the Pictured Rocks, tinged with royal colors from the setting sun, and pictured to us as the far-off, shadowy shores of dreamland, where golden hopes are to be realized.

A PEOPLE ON STILTS.—The pictures of Rosa Bonheur have made us well acquainted with the singular habits which the shepherds of the landes south of Bordeaux have adopted of passing the greater part of their lives on stilts. The first time that a group of these people are seen, there is a curious emotion in the mind as of a strange prodigy. Dressed in sheep-skins, worn by time, knitting stockings or spinning thread, they gravely pass over the reeds and furze; the spectator buried, as it were, in the bushes, they lifted nearer the sky on the verge of the horizon. The long stick, which they handle with so much address, serving as a balancing pole or a support for the arm, contributes still more to the strangeness of their appearance: they look like gigantic crickets, preparing to spring. In the landes of Medoc, not only the shepherds but every one uses this style of locomotion; the children have no fear, and the women, who are invariably dressed in black, resemble large ravens perched on dead branches. The origin of stilts is unknown, but it is probable that they were not in use before the Middle Ages, as ancient authors make no mention of them. In the patois of the country they are called *chanque*, which would seem to fix their origin in the period of the rule of the English, deriving it from our word shank; probably some inventive British mind gave them this serviceable mode of progression. Perched on these borrowed legs the shepherd watches over his charge concealed in the brushwood, crosses uninjured the marshes and quicksands, fears not to be torn by thorns or dry twigs, and can at any time double the speed at which he ordinarily walks. Whether it has any effect on the character cannot be decided: but certain it is that these people are distinguished by their wild, savage nature. They have a horror of strangers, and when they perceive a traveller coming towards them, they hasten to flee into concealment.

—The songs, either of a warlike or patriotic nature, which have been published in various German newspapers since the outbreak of the war, number, according to official accounts, up to August 22, 634. The first appeared on the 16th of July, and 491 owe their origin to the North German Confederation, while 143 have been written by people of the South German States. A collection of all these songs is preparing, and the work will be sold for the benefit of patriotic aid societies.

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Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October,

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Parties purchasing prior to October will 1 will make the difference on the GOLD INTEREST.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

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THE CENSUS.

Notes of Its Progress—The Population of Certain States and Cities Already Completed—Comparisons With the Past.

The ceremony of taking the ninth census of the United States progresses slowly and after a fashion, and there is a prospect that at some future time, not so very far distant, the work will be pronounced complete. Thus far the returns in a few sections of the country only are sufficiently complete to enable us to arrive at a definite result. From a great mass of figures which have appeared in the papers of all sections, we compile those given below, embracing all the information that has as yet been made public. The comparisons which we make with the census returns of previous years will give the reader an idea of how the population has increased in some parts of the country.

Returns in several of the States and Territories are complete, and we give the result of the enumeration, comparing it with previous enumerations.

DELAWARE.

The population of this State at the different enumerations since 1790 has been as follows:—

Year.	Pop.	Increase, Per cent.	Year.	Pop.	Increase, Per cent.
1790	59,096	....	1840	78,085	1·74
1800	64,273	8·76	1850	91,532	17·22
1810	72,674	13·07	1860	112,216	22·60
1820	72,749	·10	1870	124,226	11·43
1830	76,748	5·05			

The present census for this State is complete, the population being distributed among the three counties as follows:—New Castle, 63,523; Kent, 29,823; and Sussex, 30,880. The rate of increase since 1860 has been as follows:—New Castle, 16; Kent, 7·3; and Sussex, 7 per cent.

The population of the city of Wilmington is now 30,904, against 21,258 in 1860—an increase of 9646 in ten years. But since the census of 1860, the village of McDowellville and other portions of Christiana Hundred have been annexed to the city of Wilmington, and very recently the whole of the territory now constituting the Ninth ward of the city, with a population of 1416, was taken from Brandywine Hundred and annexed to the city. Wilmington has 5428 dwellings, 5809 families, 263 productive or industrial establishments, one farm, and the deaths for the year ending May 31, 1870, were 454.

ILLINOIS.

The enumeration in this State is complete, with the exception of one township in Peoria county, the total being 2,567,032. The marvelous growth of Illinois is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Pop.	Increase, Per cent.	Year.	Pop.	Increase, Per cent.
1810	12,282	....	1850	851,470	78·81
1820	55,162	349·53	1860	1,711,951	101·06
1830	157,445	185·17	1870	2,567,032	49·95
1840	476,183	202·44			

The increase of 855,081 gives a percentage of 49·95, which will be swelled to 50 per cent. and over when the missing township is included. Illinois will henceforth rank as the fourth State in the Union in population, being exceeded only by New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The complete returns for New Hampshire show the following comparison:—

Year.	Pop.	Increase, Per cent.	Year.	Pop.	Increase, Per cent.
1790	141,899	....	1840	284,574	5·65
1800	183,762	29·50	1850	317,976	11·74
1810	214,360	16·65	1860	326,073	2·55
1820	244,022	13·90	1870	317,693	Dec., 2·60
1830	269,328	10·31			

The returns for this State show a decrease since 1860 of 8470, or 2·60 per cent., bringing the population down to about what it was in 1850.

RHODE ISLAND.

The complete returns for Rhode Island give a total population of 215,800, presenting the following comparison:—

Year.	Pop.	Increase Per cent.	Year.	Pop.	Increase Per cent.
1790	69,110	....	1840	108,830	11·97
1800	69,122	·02	1850	147,545	35·57
1810	77,031	11·44	1860	174,620	18·35
1820	83,015	7·83	1865	184,962	....
1830	97,199	17·02	1870	215,800	23·58

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The population of the District of Columbia has taken a great stride since 1860, being now returned at 131,889, divided as follows:—Washington city, 109,338; Georgetown, 11,385; county, 11,166. A comparison with previous returns for the whole District shows the following result:—

Year.	Pop.	Increase, Per cent.	Year.	Pop.	Increase, Per cent.
1800	14,093	....	1840	43,712	9·74
1810	24,023	70·46	1850	51,687	18·24
1820	33,039	37·53	1860	75,030	45·26
1830	39,834	20·57	1870	131,889	75·65

This unprecedented growth is owing to the great impetus given to Washington by the war.

MONTANA TERRITORY.

The complete returns for Montana Territory show the following result:—

Whites—Males	14,572	
" Females	3,410	
Total whites		17,982
Chinese—Males	1,807	
" Females	129	
Total Chinese		1,936
Negroes and of mixed blood		179
Indians and of mixed blood, living among whites	473	
Total of enumerated population	20,570	
Indians living in tribes, about	18,000	
Aggregate	38,570	

There were in the Territory when the census was taken 2039 vacant houses, the owners of which usually go on prospecting tours from July, when much of the mining work closes on account of lowness of water, until winter sets in. The Helena *Herald* insists that these vacant houses represent a population of at least 4000, swelling the actual civilized population of the Territory in winter to about 24,500. Of the Indians and half-breeds who live among the whites, only 473 in number, but 89 are of unmixed aboriginal blood, and these are generally old and poor Indians who have followed their children into the homes of the whites.

OTHER STATES AND TERRITORIES.

The full returns from Oregon show a population in that State of about 91,000. In 1860 the population was 52,465, and the increase since then has been about 75 per cent.

Washington Territory is reported to have a population of about 30,000. In 1860 the population was 11,168, and the increase since then has been about 173 per cent. In 1850 the old territory of Oregon—embracing the present State of Oregon and Territory of Washington—had a population of 13,294. In 1860 the population of the same territory had increased to 63,633, and in 1870 to about 121,000.

The complete returns for Wyoming Territory give an aggregate civilized population of only 9115 persons—much less than was anticipated.

POPULATION OF CITIES.

The complete returns for a number of cities in different parts of the country have been made public, and we present a compilation. Two different sets of returns have been published in New York city, one claiming 885,026 as the present population, and the other putting it down at 907,979. A number of the districts are estimated, the returns not being complete, and it is by a lively exercise of metropolitan imagination in these convenient localities that the figures have been made to turn 900,000. The returns from the following cities, with a population of 20,000 and upwards, are announced as complete:—

	Pop. in 1870.	Pop. in 1860.	Increase.
Washington, D. C.	109,338	61,122	48,216
Brooklyn, N. Y.	396,661	266,661	130,000
Chicago, Ill.	348,709	109,260	239,449
Boston, Mass.	253,323	177,812	75,511
Worcester, Mass.	41,115	24,960	16,155
Lowell, Mass.	40,937	36,827	4,110
Cambridge, Mass.	39,650	26,060	13,590
Lawrence, Mass.	29,932	17,639	12,293
Charlestown, Mass.	28,416	25,065	3,351
Lynn, Mass.	28,231	19,083	9,148
Fall River, Mass.	26,768	14,026	12,732
Springfield, Mass.	26,706	15,199	11,507
Salem, Mass.	24,119	22,252	1,867
New Bedford, Mass.	21,243	22,300	Dec., 1,057
Providence, R. I.	68,970	50,666	18,304
New Haven, Conn.	50,886	39,267	11,609
Hartford, Conn.	38,790	29,152	9,638
Bridgeport, Conn.	19,876	13,299	6,577
Syracuse, N. Y.	43,031	28,119	14,962
Wilmington, Del.	30,904	21,258	9,646
Erie, Pa.	19,742	9,419	10,223
Cleveland, Ohio.	93,018	43,417	49,601
Detroit, Mich.	79,601	45,619	33,982
Milwaukee, Wis.	71,463	45,246	26,217
St. Paul, Minn.	20,045	10,401	9,644

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THOMAS HUGHES, M. P.

The Author of "Tom Brown" in the City—How He is Passing His Time.

This distinguished Englishman, the author of "Tom Brown," and a member of Parliament, arrived in this city last evening from Washington, and was received at the depot by J. G. Rosengarten, Esq. He spent a few hours on Friday last in our city, and was so delighted with what he had seen that he determined to again call here, and accordingly came back, as already stated. While in the city on Friday, he was taken in charge by Mr. Rosengarten, Mr. E. W. Shippen, Hon. Morton McMichael, and other prominent gentlemen, and escorted to the League House, where an impromptu entertainment was given him.

After spending a short time at table, he was conducted to Independance Hall, at his request. He desired to visit the spot from which the Declaration of Independence had been given to the world. This instrument, he said, he as an Englishman considered had done more than anything else towards the civilization of the world. He devoted some time in viewing the portraits and other interesting relics, and was then taken to the Girls' Normal School, when he became so enraptured with our system of education that he remained there three hours. He expressed himself as highly delighted with what he had seen and heard. From here he repaired to Girard College, where but a very short time could be spent. Returning to the city, he, in company with Mr. Rosengarten, took the train for Gettysburg, where Saturday was devoted to an inspection of the battle-field.

Baltimore and Washington were then visited, and to-day he is again in the city. Having expressed a desire to see the workings of our system of public education in a grammar and a primary school, he was taken to the Locust Street Grammar and the Hollingsworth Secondary and Primary Schools. This afternoon he will visit the Boys' Central High School and Fairmount Park. He has also stated that, having heard so much of the happy condition of our females, he desired to see it for himself. He has already witnessed the houses and the manner in which they live, and in response to his wish, he will be shown our more important manufacturing establishments. He leaves this city to-morrow for New York and Boston.

THE BOAT RACES ON SATURDAY.—On next Saturday a series of boat races will take place on the Schuylkill between several boats belonging to the Schuylkill Navy. There will be at least four or five races, though the names of all the boats to take part in the contests have not yet been certainly ascertained. A race between the Venture, of the Vesper Club, and the Stranger, of the Pennsylvania Club, will take place between 4 and 5 o'clock. These boats belong to the third class, being four-oared smooth gunnel barges. There will also be a double scull race between boats belonging to the Crescent and the Undine Clubs. The distinguishing flag of the Undine Club has a blue ground with gilt border, and bears the name of the club in gold letters, while that of the Crescent Club is composed of a gilt crescent mounted on a white ground with a blue border. The standard of the Vesper Club is a white star on a blue ground, the initials of the club being in the centre of the star. The Pennsylvania has a similar device, but the white star is on a red ground.

On the succeeding Saturday several shell races, four-oared and otherwise, will take place. The crews have been in training for these races for some time past.

GRAND MASS MEETING.—A grand mass meeting of the Republican citizens of this city will be held at Broad and Market streets on Saturday evening, on which occasion the following distinguished and eloquent speakers will deliver addresses:—

Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, Postmaster-General United States. Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, ex-Governor of Connecticut. Hon. John Scott, United States Senator. Hon. Simon Cameron, United States Senator. Hon. John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania. Hon. H. Bucher Swope. Hon. John W. Forney. Hon. William D. Kelley. Hon. Charles O'Neil. Hon. Leonard Myers. Hon. Henry D. Moore. Hon. John Covode, Chairman State Central Committee. Hon. J. Pollock, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania. General Henry M. Bingham. Hon. Morton McMichael. Hon. Benjamin Buckle. Hon. Alfred C. Harmer. Hon. A. Wilson Henszey. General Joshua T. Owen. Colonel William B. Mann. General Horatio G. Sickel.

A grand outpouring of the people is expected. A magnificent display of fireworks, under the superintendence of Professor Jackson will be given previous to and at the close of the meeting.

A SHOE DEALER TAKEN IN AND DONE FOR.—Yesterday afternoon a man entered a shoe store in the neighborhood of Eighth and Buttonwood streets, and, after selecting a pair of shoes, tendered in payment what purported to be a hundred dollar bill. The proprietor accepted the note and gave in change $95, which the stranger eagerly pocketed and then made tracks. The shoe-dealer subsequently ascertained that he had been victimized—the note being nothing more than an advertising card of a well-known soap-house in this city. Complaint was made at the detective office, and last evening Officer Roberts visited a house of ill-repute on St. John street, near Callowhill, and arrested one Scholinski, who admitted that he was the guilty party. He offered Roberts $30 to let him go, and subsequently made an attempt to escape. Out of the change given by the dealer only $42 were found in the possession of the accused. Scholinski was locked up for a hearing at the Central this afternoon.

MORE SWINDLERS.—Isaac Cohen and S. Wolfenstein were arrested yesterday, and will have a hearing at the Central Police Station this afternoon, upon the charge of swindling our citizens. The allegation is that they have recently "done" quite a number of bargain-seekers out of handsome sums of money. One of their victims, Augustus Miller, who dwells at No. 410 Watkins street, to whom they addressed themselves as Joseph Hertz and Herman Beck, caused their arrest. They represent to have smuggled goods, which they can sell at very low rates, but which, on examination after purchase is made, prove to be very dear.

ARSON CASE.—About 12 o'clock last night Policemen Maughan and May, of the Third district, discovered a fire in the store-room on the third floor of the St. James Hotel, southeast corner of Twenty-first and Market streets. They effected an entrance into the building and extinguished the fire. The flames were confined to a trunk containing a lot of rubbish, and only a slight loss was sustained. The fire is supposed to have been the work of a servant girl employed on the premises. She has been arrested and held to answer the result of an investigation by Fire Marshal Blackburn.

AN IMPOSTOR.—A man is now going about the city who makes a business of calling at physicians' offices and leaving orders for them to call at a certain place at a certain hour, on professional business. Presuming on the physician's absence at that hour the rogue calls again and gains access to the office for the purpose of stealing. Several have been duped by him. He has used the name of William A. Brown & Co., No. 246 Market street, several times in this way. The public should look out for him and have him arrested if possible.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—About 9 o'clock last evening George Smith and Thomas Bradley, who were seated at Seventh and Pine streets waiting for a passenger railway car, were approached by a colored man named Charles Sheppard. The latter made use of some insulting remark, whereupon he was ordered to go about his business. Sheppard, it is alleged, pulled out a razor and was about to use it, when a policeman put in an appearance and arrested him. The prisoner was locked up for a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

GRAND CATHOLIC FAIR.—The fair at the American Mechanics' Hall, Fourth and George streets, for the new Church of the "Immaculate Conception," at Front and Canal streets, has been meeting with great success, and Father Filan, the pastor, has reason to congratulate himself. A splendid display of articles is on the several tables, and the competition is lively and spirited. The fair will not close until Monday evening.

ROBBERY.—Some time this morning the hairdressing establishment of Mr McFall, No. 233 South Third street, was broken into by thieves and roobed of human hair to the value of $60. An entrance was effected by "jimmying" open a back window.

THE REGISTRATION.

Another Hearing To-day—Rich and Interesting Developments—Another Policeman Implicated.

At noon to-day the office of the U. S. Commissioner was crowded to its utmost capacity with parties interested in the developments which are being made with reference to the manner in which the Democracy have sought to carry the coming October election. The occasion was the hearing in the cases of several others who are charged with the same offense as that for which Policeman Dougherty and Thomas Hardy have already been held for trial. United States District Attorney Valentine put in an appearance on the part of the United States.

The first case was that of Frank Lee and Policeman Charles McCullough, of the Fourth district. Lee was without counsel, and McCullough was represented by Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq.

Major Alexander McCuen sworn—I am one of the City Commissioners of Philadelphia. I have charge of the registration books made by the division canvassers (book exhibited); that is the book of the extra assessments of the First division of the Sixth Ward as returned by the division canvassers (another book exhibited); that is the Sixth division of the Sixth ward; those books are to be used for the purpose of carrying on the general election in October next, including members of Congress; they contain a registration which is prerequisite to the election.

Lewis B. Costa sworn—I was one of the division canvassers of the First division, Sixth ward; the signature to the registration book is mine; I made the registry, "Frank Lee, driver, No. 5 La Grange street, Pennsylvania, 1848." Mr. Lee [the prisoner, gave that name himself; Mr. McCullough came with Mr. Lee where the canvassers were sitting; Mr. Lee said he wanted to be registered; I asked where he resided; he told me No. 5 La Grange place; I asked him how long he had lived there, and he told me six months; I registered his name on the book while the other canvasser was filling up the certificate; on giving the oath to Mr. Lee, he said, I reside at No. 318 Cherry street; oh! I have made a mistake; I have removed to La Grange place; "the house No. 5 La Grange place was occupied by the mother of Alderman Quirk; Mr. McCullough said after the registry had been made, "You men ought to be ashamed of yourselves, sitting here," McCullough and Lee went away together.

No cross-examination.

Charles G. Newkirk sworn—I was one of the division canvassers of the Sixth division, Sixth ward; I made the return of the extra assessment of my division, and signed it, and this is the book; I registered "Frank Lee, driver, No. 307 Cherry street, Pennsylvania, 1848;" the defendant is the man who gave me that name, etc.; Mr. McCullough was with him at the time, and vouched for him; Mr. Lee came to the window, and I asked what he wished, and he said to be registered; I asked him if he had a voucher, and he said "Yes." Mr. McCullough was at the window, and said "I will vouch for this man;" I asked McCullough if he knew this man had a right to vote at the next general election; he answered, "Yes, he's all right;" I knew Mr. McCullough, and had known him for some time; he was in citizen's clothes; to my knowledge he was and is on the police force; I registered Lee upon the faith of what McCullough said.

Cross examined—I afterwards went to No. 307 Cherry street; I went there on the 20th of September after we had closed our books; Canvassers Roderigo and Sullivan were with me when I put Lee on the registry; Mr. Sullivan was the minority canvasser; Mr. McCullough was at the place several occasions before on that day; I cannot say that he was there immediately before Lee came there; I required no other voucher, because I was satisfied with McCullough; I did not examine him on oath; McCullough told me where Lee resided in addition to saying, "Yes, he's all right."

Re-examined—I saw McCullough and Lee in company after the latter being registered; they were in Cherry street, almost in front of No. 307, coming up the street; I am not certain whether it was the same or the following day; it was in the afternoon.

John Shaw Harris sworn—I reside No. 307 Cherry street; I keep a hotel and boarders; do not know Frank Lee; never saw him before; he is not and never has been one of my boarders.

No cross-examination.

George Davis sworn—I was at the extra assessments made in the Second division of the Sixth ward; I remember seeing Frank Lee, the prisoner, there; he was trying to get an assessment; he applied; the canvassers were sitting around a table; he went forward and made a statement that he resided No. 106 Water street; there was a policeman who came in and offered to vouch for him; a canvasser asked the policeman where he resided, and he said No. four hundred and something Chesnut street; the canvasser said he could not take him, as he did not live in the precinct; cannot be mistaken about Lee.

Question by Lee—Where was the office situated?
Answer—Mount Vernon Hotel.
Question—What day?
Answer—On Tuesday.
Question—Will you swear Tuesday?
Answer—No, I will not be certain as to the day.
Question—Was it Monday or Tuesday?
Answer—I cannot say as to the day.
Question—Do you know the policeman?
Answer—He was one of the largest officers on the force; I do not recollect whether he was in uniform.
Question—How long was I there?
Answer—You were there five minutes.
Prisoner—I was arrested on Tuesday between 11 and 12 o'clock, on a charge of stealing peaches.

U. S Deputy Marshal Murray sworn—I had a warrant placed in my hands for the arrest of Frank Lee; I did not know where he resided; I found him in the County Prison; I lodged a detainer there for him.

By Prisoner—I got the information that you were in the prison from the Marshal's office.

Q. Was it lawful to lodge a detainer before a prisoner is discharged? A. Yes.

Colonel Mann—That's not only lawful, but sometimes it is smart.

H. G. Clark sworn—I had a subpœna for Frank Lee, No. 5 La Grange place; I went there, but did not find him; Mrs. Quirk keeps the house.

Mr. Mann announced the case as closed, and the Commissioner, without argument, held the prisoner for trial on the 3d Monday of November, in the sum of $5000 bail.

On mentioning the amount of bail the prisoner said, "I can't see it."

ANOTHER CASE.

The next case was that of Richard Dillon, of the Fourth district.

William N. Lindsay sworn—I was present ot the Second division of the Fifth ward on the days the canvassers sat; I know the defendant; I was sitting in front of the division house on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 20th, in the neighborhood of 5 o'clock; Mr. Dillon and three or four others came along and went into the alley back to the window where they were registering; he gave the name of Francis Burke and his residence No. 404 Penn street.

Cross-examined—The precinct house is on Lombard street, above Second street; I was at the window when he took off his hat and gave the name of Burke; Policemen Rusk and Sheenan were there at the time; a policeman inside vouched for him; what he said was loud enough for those around to hear; he gave his name to Edward White, a canvasser; Policeman O'Grady was there also acting as canvasser; don't think Dilion knew me; I am sure it was Tuesday, and between 4:30 and 5:30 in the afternoon; I am a bricklayer; I was on the police under Mayor Henry; I have been off six years; I did not resign.

H. G. Clark sworn—I went with a subpœna to No. 404 Penn street, for Francis Burke; I could find no such a man, and could not learn that any such had ever lived or stopped there.

Colonel Mann offered in evidence the registry containing the name of Francis Burke, dealer, No. 404 Penn street, born in New York, 1844.

Mr. Lindsay recalled—I know Dillon when I saw him; his occupation when I saw him was that of a police officer.

George White sworn—I was a canvasser in the Second division, Fifth ward; I registered Francis Burke between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon; the prisoner was the man who gave that name.

No cross examination.

Colonel Mann announced the case closed, and the prisoner was held in $5000 bail to answer.

STILL ANOTHER CASE.

The next case was that of William Sipler, J. H. Boutler, and Policemen William Kendall and James Kirk.

Deputy U. S. Marshal Murray sworn—I had warrants for Sipler and Boutler; I have made exertions to get them; Officers Ridgeway and Bernard have assisted me; I have not been able to find their whereabouts.

Henry F. Morgan sworn—I was at the First division of the Tenth ward during the registry a part of the time; I remember a man registering himself as Boutler, No. 806 Cherry street; he had been refused already; on Saturday he came there with William Kendall and Policeman Kirk, No. 272; Mr. Kendall was the first voucher, and Mr. Kirk was the second; I have seen Mr. Boutler and Mr. Kendall's house, but not within a few days, and when Kendall and Kirk vouched for Boutler they both gave his residence, and in addition Mr. Kirk said "The lady of the house had told him that morning that he had resided there."

Cross-examined—Mr. Kendall said he was personally acquainted with him, and knew that he resided in that house; I saw Boutler at Kendall's corner two or three days after the registry; also at Eighth and Ninth and Chesnut streets.

John Amon sworn—I was one of the division canvassers of the First division, Tenth ward; I registered Boutler at No. 806 Cherry street; I think I gave him his certificate; I also registered William Sipler; Kendall and Kirk vouched for Boutler; they also vouched for Sipler; for Sipler, they gave his residence as at Kendall's, and I asked how long he had lived there, and Kendall said he came there that day.

Cross-examined—Kirk said he knew Sipler, and Kendall said to him that Sipler had come there that morning.

Abraham Bowers sworn—I was one of the canvassers of the Eighth division, Sixth ward; William Sipler came to our place to be assessed; I put him on the list as residing at No. 19 Elliott's avenue; it is there on the registry.

Nancy R. Crowell sworn—I reside No. 806 Cherry street; I keep the house there; there is no man by the name of Boutler living at my house; I do not know such a man to my knowledge; no such man lives there; I have been away; I came home September 21st; I was gone just a week; I had no men boarders when I went away or came back, or during my absence, to my knowledge.

Cross-examined—I have ladies with me; Fanny Rogers was housekeeper; she is at my house now; she was there when I was subpœnaed; I told Mr. Clark that one of the women living at my house had said to Kirk and Kendall that such a man had lived there; she told me so.

Mr Clark recalled—I went to No. 806 Cherry street with a subpœna for Boutler; did not find him there; I saw Mrs. Crowell there; she said she had no men in the house, nor when she went away; that when she came home she thought there was something strange, as she had heard a good deal of whispering in the house; she also said that upon inquiry two neighbors had been in there to get Fanny Rogers to say that if anybody came to inquire for certain persons to say they lived there; she also said she could not tell me who the persons were who had been there, as Fanny would not tell her; no name was in the subpœna at all; it was blank, and my instructions were to bring the lady of the house; Mrs. Crowell also said that she had got an anonymous letter this morning, saying that if she came here to testify she would be torn out.

John Hosser sworn—I know Mr. Sipler; he goes by the name of Jersey; he lives in Elliott's court, Race street below Sixth; he does not live at Kendall's; I saw him last night on Cherry street below Eighth; he was with a policeman, and went into Young's tavern and had a drink; the name of the police officer is McCourt; there was another man with them.

Deputy United States Marshal Bernard sworn—I had a warrant for William Sipler; I went to his residence, No. 9 Elliott's court; his grat dmother and father live there; he was not home, and his grandmother had said he had not been home last night; she sent me to Kelly's, and I couldn't find him.

The Commissioner did not think the testimony would warrant him to hold the prisoners, and he therefore discharged them.

AND STILL ANOTHER.

The next case was that of Thomas Hand and Dennis Holland.

John Cartison sworn—I was a canvasser of Third division, Sixth ward; this is the assessment of that division signed by me; I made the registry of "Edward Wilson, silversmith, rear of No. 230 Vine street, Philadelphia, 1847"; the prisoner, Handy, is the one who registered in that name; he had been there before and my brother canvasser had sent him to get a voucher; he came up and they took down his name and Mr. Smith asked him for his voucher; Holland said "I'll vouch for him."

Frederick Smith sworn—I was a canvasser of the Third division, Sixth ward; I know Dennis Holland; he lives opposite me, on New street; I registered Wilson; he came there and said he lived No. 230 Vine street; I refused him on account of not having a voucher; he went away and came back in an hour or so; I asked him for a voucher; Holland stepped up and said, "He lives back of No. 230 Vine street." I said, Dennis, that's back of Lieutenant Killacky's house, and I know you and will take you as a voucher.

H. G. Clark testified that he had gone to the rear of No. 230 Vine street, and had been unable to find Wilson; the lady said that a man of that name had lived there, and that he had left town.

This case was closed, and the Commissioner held the prisoner to answer at court in $3000 bail.

BRIGADE DRILL.—The proposed drill of the 1st Brigade on Tuesday afternoon next is attracting considerable attention. The infantry of the command will be formed into three battalions, under Colonels Neff, Ward, and Gorgas. Those who recollect the Home Guard drills during the war by General Frank Patterson must not expect to see the full ranks and numerous regiments of those days, but the fact that in all probability those who will turn out on Tuesday next participated in similar movements under a Southern sky, will add much to the interest of the occasion. It may not be generally known that all the organizations of the "First" have seen actual field service, and have brilliant records. The commands who take part in the drill are the National Guards, Weccacoe Legion, and Washington Greys. A fine field on Mifflin lane, in the East Park, has been selected for the occasion. It is within easy driving distance by way of the Ridge road, while the Reading Railroad Company propose to run accommodation trains to Mifflin Lane Station, which is within five minutes' walk of the ground.

THE ROBBERY OF MESSRS. BESSON & CO.'S STORE.—After the recovery of the goods taken from the store of Messrs. Besson & Co., No. 918 Chesnut street, recently, several arrests were made of persons implicated in the theft and reception of the goods, and there is a prospect that at least some of the scoundrels concerned in the robbery will be brought to justice. We are assured that the goods were recovered by Messrs. Besson & Co. through the agency of the police alone. They were cautioned by Chief Mulholland against an effort to recover the stolen property in any other way, and the goods were restored to them by the police before any private person having a knowledge of their whereabouts ventured to approach them with a view to a compromise.

DISHONEST BOY.—Some three weeks since a boy of sixteen years came to this city from Germany, and was taken in charge by a prominent member of one of our singing societies. The latter provided him with a home, and found him a situation in A. F. Hess & Co.'s jewelry store, at Second and Coates streets. The youth was apt, and apparently was deeply interested in the success of his employers. Yesterday he disappeared from the store, and soon after the firm missed some $200 in cash. A search was made for the boy, but he could not be found. His boarding house was visited, and there Mr. Hess was surprised to learn that the youth had packed up his effects the day before, and left. Efforts are being made to secure the arrest of the missing one.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Last night the Fifth district police made a raid on the disorderly house No. 209 Vandevere street, in the neighborhood of Tenth and Locust streets, kept by a woman named Mary Ann Hatton. The latter and six inmates were arrested. The proprietress was held to bail by Alderman Belshaw to answer, and the other defendants were held to keep the peace.

AGAIN POSTPONED.—Owing to the engagement of Judge Allison in the Oyer and Terminer, the hearing in the matter of the appointment of the election officers has again been postponed until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Carney Homicide.

The trial of William Pentz, colored, for the murder of William Carney, colored, was resumed today. The defense offered evidence to prove that the prisoner's pantaloons on the night of the occurrence had no pocket in which to carry a pistol. Also, it was offered to show that Brown and not Pentz fired the shot. The Commonwealth then offered a record to prove that the witness who was called to this point had been convicted of larceny. The record also contained the name of NIXON. The arguments will begin this afternoon.

Appointment of Election Watchers.

In the United States Circuit Court, Justice Strong and Judge McKennan, this morning, application was made by Messrs. Barger and Dallas, on behalf of the Democracy, for the appointment of watchers in sundry divisions of this city, under section 5, act of Congress, July 14, 1870.

Messrs. Mann and Pratt, on behalf of the Republicans, asked that an order be made requiring the other side to furnish them with the names of those they desire appointed, so that objection may be made if they are not preper persons.

Judge McKennan stated that, upon a similar application having been made in Pittsburg, he requested the committees of the two political parties to confer, and where they agreed upon the same names he appointed the persons asked for.

The Court suggested that the counsel on each side furnish to one another the names of the persons they desire appointed by 2 o'clock to-morrow (Friday), so that they may examine them. It was desirable not to have any difficulty, and when there was a mutual agreement between the committees the persons selected would be at once appointed. Otherwise, the matter would be taken into consideration, and application for the appointment could be made at some future day previous to the election.

AUCTION SALES.

[For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.]

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANO FORTES, ETC.

To-morrow (Friday) Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of desirable furniture from families declining housekeeping, including over 60 carpets of various kinds, elegant walnut parlor suits in plush, brocatelle, reps, and hair cloth; walnut chamber suits, richly ornamented; library suits, sets of cottage chamber furniture, wardrobes, sideboards, secretaries and bookcases, extension dining tables, cane-seat dining-room and chamber chairs, folding chairs, sets of China chamber ware, silver-plated ware, stoves, platform scales, etc.

ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES.

Also, at 1 o'clock, will be sold six elegant rosewood piano fortes, made by Raven & Bacon, Haines Bros., Schomacker & Co., Vose & Co., C. Meyer, Lighte, Newton & Bradbury.

LARGE MIRRORS.

One French plated mantel mirror, 72 by 60 inch plate.
Two 70 by 56 inches.
One pier mirror, 116 by 28 inches.
And a number of smaller sizes.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

Also, a number of office tables and desks. 1t

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT NEW MARble front Dwelling No. 2010 CHESNUT Street, with Mansard roof, designed and finished with all the modern architectural improvements. Open from 9 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. FOX & BURKART, No. 221 S. FIFTH Street. 9 29 3t*

FOR RENT—A MODERN DWELLING, cheap; immediate possession, No. 1406 ELLSWORTH Street; eleven rooms; saloon parlor, in complete repair, newly painted and papered throughout, new tin roof, gas, bath, hot and cold water, heater, range, good yard. Apply No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 9 29 6t

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT RESIDENCES—Handsomely-furnished one No. 1730 Spruce street, the other opposite Rittenhouse Square. S. KINGSTON McCAY, No. 429 WALNUT Street. 9 29 3t*

FOR RENT—HOUSE NO. 1620 CHESNUT Street. 1t

LaBelle Kid Glove

BEST $1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.

Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW, No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.

Sole Agency—Wholesale and Retail. 9 20 tuthstu6p

FOURTH EDITION

THE SEAT OF WAR.

Additional Prussian Successes.

French Telegraph Cables Destroyed

Russia's Warlike Preparations.

The U. S. Treasury.

FROM EUROPE.

Protection of Merchandise.

TOURS, Sept. 28.—Advices from Havre, received to-day, state that merchandise remaining in warehouses in that port is protected by consuls of neutral countries, who have hoisted their respective flags.

A Huge Electric Light

revolves at night, lighting up the entire bay and batteries around it. Enormous chains protect the entrance of the harbor.

Measures for Defense.

Another meeting of the prefects of the Departments of Manche, Orne, Sarthe, Mayenne, Vendee, Maine-et-Loire, and of those of the old provinces of Brittany, was held yesterday, at which still further measures were taken for the national defense. Organization is progressing rapidly, companies of thirty men being received by the Government.

These are permitted to choose their own officers, and will act independently of the regular forces, and if circumstances so demand all these companies will be united under one command. The several departments will furnish arms and equipments necessary for this force. The men will enlist for service during the war. Other corps are organizing, including a free corps. The latter will carry the "black flag." They have announced that they intend neither to ask nor give quarter.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

The Troubles at Lyons

on account of the red flag continue, though efforts to compromise have not been abated. Marseilles is quiet.

Terms of Peace.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—Three opinions prevail in Germany in regard to the question of terms of peace. One party agrees with Bismarck that the war ought not to stop until Alsace and Lorraine, including the fortified cities of Metz and Strasburg are annexed to Germany, whence they were taken. Another party demands that Metz and Strasburg be dismantled merely, and that France indemnify Germany for the costs of the war. The third party limits the territorial demand to Alsace, and a narrow strip of Lorraine in the east, where German is still the prevailing language. The Cologne *Gazette* favors the latter plan.

Favre and Bismarck.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Some of the Paris papers accuse Favre of having acted upon a private understanding with Bismarck.

Telegraph Cables Destroyed.

FERRIERES, Sept. 28.—Four telegraph cables leading to Rouen and the South were discovered in the river to-day by the Prussians, and promptly destroyed.

ROME, Sept. 29.

Cardinal Pericoli

has gone to Florence on a secret mission to King Victor Emanuel from the Pope.

Russia's Military Preparations.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The military preparations of Russia are proceeding on a gigantic scale, and great activity everywhere prevails.

LYONS, Sept. 29.

General Cluseret,

heading the revolution, forced his way into the town hall to-day, haranguing the people. The National Guard instantly arrested him and his adherents without bloodshed.

Capture of Clermont.

Clermont has been captured. Three hundred Mobiles and citizens successfully resisted the first attack of the Prussians, and after the latter had been repulsed they returned with artillery and reinforcements and captured the place.

Soissons Surrounded.

The Prussians have surrounded Soissons. Shot and shell have been exchanged since Saturday, and the suburbs have been destroyed by the artillery fire. A bridge has been thrown over the Aisne at that place.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Consolidation of the Treasury Division.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The order of the Secretary of the Treasury consolidating the different divisions of the Secretary's office proper has just been completed, and the following is established as the distribution of the work therein:—Appointment Division, H. G. Vanderbilt, Chief—All matters relating to appointments of every character, estimate for salaries in custom houses, sub-treasuries, and depositories; Warrant Division, Charles H. Conant, chief, has charge of the issue of all warranrs for the receipt and payment of money, all appropriation accounts, the public debt statement, sinking fund account, settlements and accounts of receipts and expenditures. Sub-Treasury Division, George Parnett, chief—the organization and management of sub-treasuries and designated and national bank depositories, revenue receipts and treasurer's accounts, special deposit accounts, supervision of current expenses of sub-treasuries and depositories. Customs division, H. B. James, chief, has the supervision of rates and amounts of duties or imports, bonded warehouses, and routes, reports of business and completed expenses of Custom Houses, the enforcement of regulations under the custom laws, seal fisheries, cigar stamps, fees of customs officers made with Mexico and